



Pacesetter Simply Appliqué Instruction Manual

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CHAPTER 1:

Learning about the Workspace

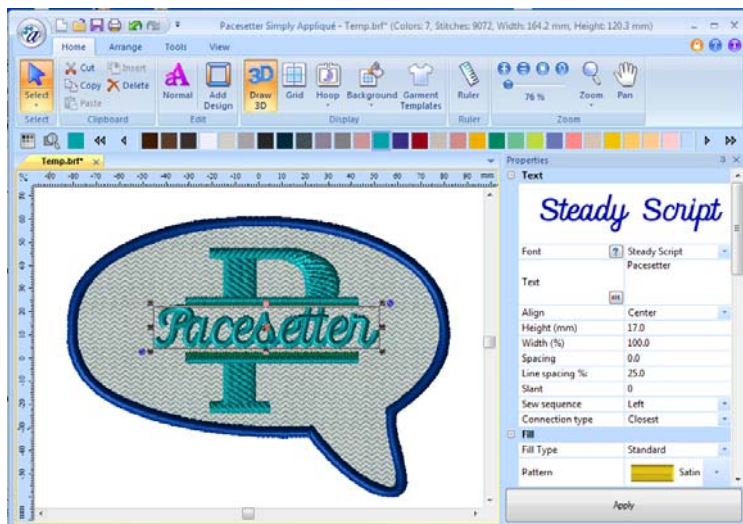
Before you start using the software, we recommend that you understand the Pacesetter Simply Appliqué design workspace and learn a few of the basic components outlined in this section.

Topics covered in this chapter:

- Setting up the design workspace environment
- Showing a hoop in the workspace, and choosing the size of hoop to be displayed
- Creating your own customized hoop

Parts of the Workspace

The Pacesetter Simply Appliqué workspace contains a number of different areas which have distinct functions. The sections that follow give an overview of what each of these areas does, and the kinds of information about the design that they contain.



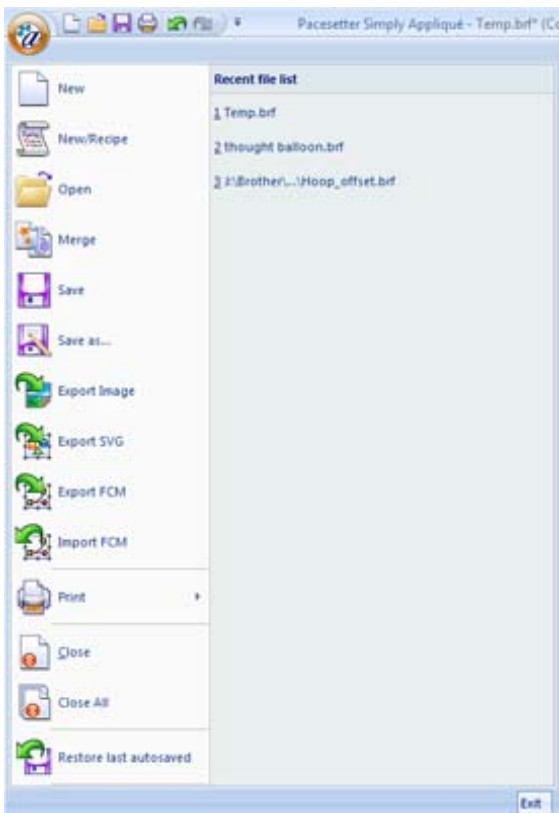
Title Bar

The Title Bar appears at the top of the Pacesetter Simply Appliqué design window. The Title bar displays information about the design that is open in the workspace: its name, the number of stitches and colors in the design, and the overall width and height.

Pacesetter Button

At the top left-hand corner of the window is the Pacesetter  button. Clicking on the Pacesetter button gives you access to a menu of useful tools, such as New, Save, Print, and several others. For a complete list of the tools available on this menu, and a summary of their functions, see “Pacesetter Menu Tools” in the next section.

When you open the Pacesetter Menu, you will also see displayed a list of recent files that you have been using. Just double-click on the file name to open it.



Tools available on the Pacesetter Menu.

Quick Access Toolbar

The Quick Access Toolbar is located right along the top of your workspace, to the left of the Title Bar. This toolbar contains tool buttons that you will commonly use, such as Open, Save, and Print; but it is fully customizable, meaning that you can add the tools you personally use most often, for easy access. See “Customizing the Quick Access Toolbar.”

The following default tools are on the Quick Access Toolbar:
New, Open, Save, Direct Print, Undo and Redo.

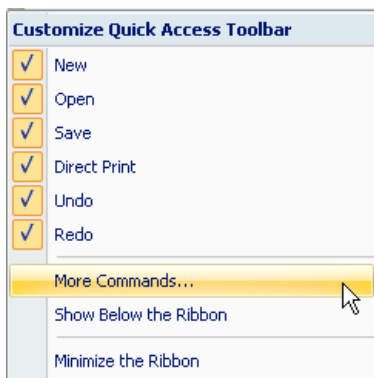
Customizing the Quick Access Toolbar

One important advantage of the Quick Access Toolbar is that it is fully customizable. This means that you are able to select tools from any of the Pacesetter Simply Appliqué toolbars and add them to the Quick Access Toolbar. You do this by way of the Customize function, which is accessed by clicking the small down arrow to the right of the Quick Access Toolbar.

To customize the Quick Access Toolbar:

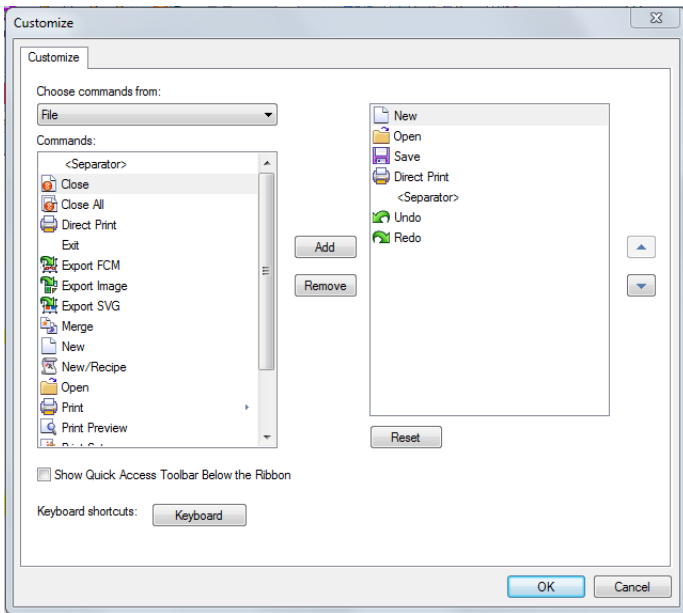
- 1 Click the down arrow at the right end of the Quick Access Toolbar.

You see a menu.



- 2 Click on More Commands...

You see the Customize dialog.

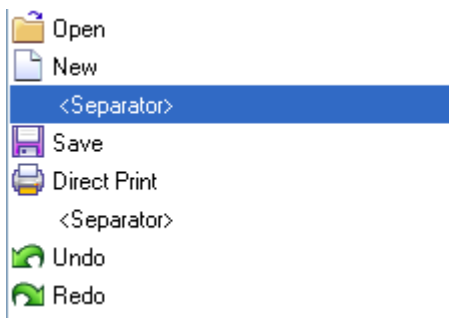


- 3 From the “Choose commands from:” list, select the toolbar containing the command you want.
The list of tools on that toolbar now appears in the “Commands” box.
- 4 Select the desired tool from within the “Commands” box, and click Add.
The selected tool appears in the list of Quick Access Toolbar tools.
- 5 Repeat steps 3-4 until you have added all the tools you want to the Quick Access Toolbar.
- 6 If there is a tool on the Quick Access Toolbar that you do not want to have on there, select it in the right-hand box and click on the Remove button in the dialog.
- 7 When you have added and/or removed all the buttons you want, click OK.
The dialog will close; the Quick Access Toolbar will be changed accordingly.

Adding Separators in the Quick Access Toolbar

You have the option of also adding separators in the Quick Access Toolbar. These are small vertical marks which appear on the Quick Access Toolbar, and divide the commands into groups for ease of use. A separator is added just the same way as you add commands; select <separator> in the “Commands” list and then click the Add >> button.

Here is an example of how the separators work: If you create an arrangement of separators and commands in the Customize dialog that looks like this:



The Quick Access Toolbar will be organized to look like this:



For more details, see the procedure outlined above, “Customizing the Quick Access Toolbar.”



You can change the position of a separator, or any command in the Quick Access Toolbar. Select it in the box to the right in the Customize dialog, and click the up and down arrows on the right. This will move the command or separator relative to the other commands in the Quick Access Toolbar.

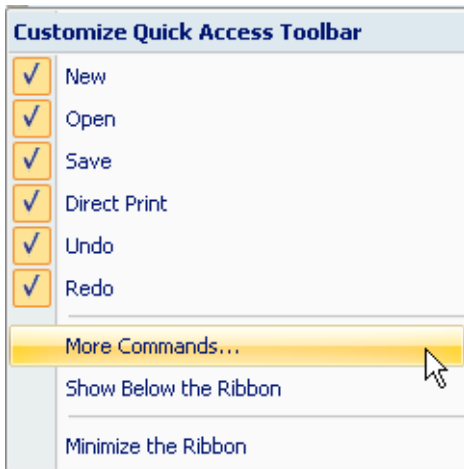
Customizing Keyboard Shortcuts

Another useful feature of the More Commands menu item (on the Quick Access Toolbar) is that it gives you the option of assigning your own custom keyboard shortcuts. Keyboard shortcuts can be very useful for those tools that you use most often.

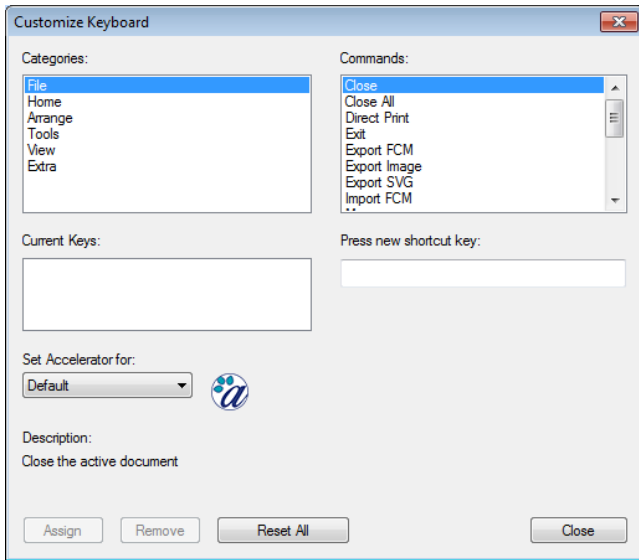
To assign keyboard shortcuts:

- 1 Click the down arrow at the right end of the Quick Access Toolbar.

You see a menu.



- 2 Click on More Commands...
You see the Customize dialog.
- 3 Click the Keyboard button.
You see the Customize Keyboard dialog.



- 4 From the “Categories” list, select the category containing the command you want.
The corresponding list of commands appears in the “Commands” box.
- 5 Select a command to which you would like to assign a shortcut.
- 6 Click in the “Press new shortcut key” field.
- 7 On your keyboard, press the sequence of keys that you want to use; these keystrokes will appear in the field.



If there are two or more keys used in the shortcut, a plus sign (+) will be inserted between them, to indicate that they are to be used in combination. The (+) on your keyboard is not part of the shortcut sequence.

- 8 Click the Assign button to create the custom shortcut.
The shortcut sequence will be moved into the Current Keys field.
- 9 Repeat steps 3 - 8 until you have created all the desired keyboard shortcuts.
- 10 Click Close.

Toolbar and Ribbon Buttons

You can access the tools available in Pacesetter Simply Appliqué through the Pacesetter button  and the various toolbars. The tables below show the buttons, grouped by location (i.e. whether they are on the Quick Access Bar, or one of the tabs on the ribbon). A brief description of what the button does is also included. Note that within each tab, some buttons are grouped together by function.

Pacesetter Menu Tools

Tool	What it means
	New: Creates a new untitled design.
	New/Recipe: Opens the New Page dialog, which then allows you to choose the recipe and machine format for the new design.
	Open: Opens an existing design file.
	Merge: Opens the Merge Design dialog, which you can use to import existing stitch or outline files into the current design.
	Save: Saves the current design.
	Save As: Opens the Save As dialog, allowing you to choose the destination and file type to save it as.
	Export Image: Creates an image file based on the current design, which can be saved as a *.bmp, *.jpg, or *.png file.
	Export SVG: Exports the current design as a vector graphic image file.
	Export FCM: Exports the current design as an *.FCM file, which can be imported directly into a Brother ScanNCut machine for appliqué cutting.
	Import FCM: Use to browse for existing *.FCM files and import them directly into the workspace.

Tool	What it means
	Print: Opens the printer dialog on your computer, allowing you to choose your printer and adjust the printer's properties.
	Direct Print: Prints a copy of the design worksheet, bypassing the printer dialog.
	Print Preview: Opens the print preview window, which in turn will let you print the current design.
	Print Setup: Opens the print setup dialog, which allows you to select the printer, and to modify print properties.
	Close: Closes the file that you are currently working on (the active file) leaving any other files open.
	Close All: Closes all files that are open on your computer.
	Restore last autosaved: Opens the last file saved by the Autosave feature. The frequency at which files are Autosaved can be set on the Environment tab of the Preferences page; the default setting is 5 minutes.
	Exit: Closes all open files and shuts down Pacesetter Simply Appliqué; you will be prompted to save any open files.

Extra Tools

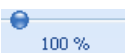
Tool	What it means
	Undo: Reverses your last action.
	Redo: Reverses the action of the Undo command.

Ribbon Tools

The Ribbon appears below the Title Bar. The Ribbon has four tabs: the Home tab, the Arrange tab, the Tools tab, and the View tab. Clicking on the tabs displays all the buttons for the functions that are under that tab.

Tools on the Home Tab

Tool	What it means
	Select: Selects objects in the design window.
	Select All: Accessed via the drop-down menu from the Select tool. Selects all items in the design workspace.
	Cut: Cuts the selection and copies it to the clipboard.
	Copy: Copies the selection to the clipboard.
	Paste: Pastes the clipboard contents into the design, at the end of the design sequence.
	Insert: Pastes a copy of the clipboard selection into the sewing sequence immediately following the selected segment.
	Delete: Removes the selected segment.
	Text: Creates lettering placed along a straight baseline.
	Add Design: Use to quickly add accent designs, appliqué shapes, and split designs to the active design.
	3D: Realistically renders your design onscreen.
	Grid: Displays a background grid, which helps with alignment. This grid can be used for the alignment of items on the display.
	Hoop: Displays the hoop as it fits relative to the embroidery. Clicking this button a second time will turn the view of the hoop off.

Tool	What it means
Select Hoop	Select Hoop: Accessed via the drop-down menu from the Hoop tool. Opens up the Select Hoop window, in which you can choose a new hoop.
Fit Hoop	Fit Hoop: Accessed via the drop-down menu from the Hoop tool. Scales the design to so that it fits the current hoop.
	Background: Two options are available from this button, Select Color or Select Fabric. Depending on which one you choose, a dialog box will open in which you select either the color, or the fabric pattern, that appears in the background of the active design window.
	Garment Templates: Opens the Garment Templates dialog – use this dialog to insert a garment image into the the design to preview design against the selected color or fabric background.
	Ruler: Measures the distance between any two points in a design.
	Zoom: Magnifies the design to fit a rectangle drawn by the user with the mouse pointer.
	Zoom in: Magnifies the view of the design by a fixed amount.
	Zoom out: Shrinks the view of the design by a fixed amount.
	Fit to Window: Displays the entire design and loaded images in the window.
	Back to 1:1: Returns design to original size.
	Slider: Drag the slider to choose a specific level of magnification; displays percentage of original size.
	Pan: Allows you to move the design around in the workspace window by clicking and dragging.

Tools on the Arrange Tab

Tool	What it means
	Align Left: Aligns all selected objects with the left-most item selected.
	Align Right: Aligns all selected objects with the right-most item selected.
	Align Top: Aligns all selected objects with the top-most item selected.
	Align Bottom: Aligns all selected objects with the bottom-most item selected.
	Horizontal Center: Takes all selected objects and centers them in the selection box. The objects are moved so that they are centered left-to-right with each other, but they are not moved up or down.
	Vertical Center: Centers all selected objects in the frame. The objects are moved so that they are centered top-to-bottom with each other, but they are not moved left or right.
	Center: Centers one or more selected objects proportionally within the current hoop. If more than one object is selected, the entire group is moved together to the center of the hoop; the objects selected remain in the same position <u>relative to each other</u> as they had before being centered.
	Flip Horizontal: Flips one or more selected objects horizontally.
	Flip Vertical: Flips one or more selected objects vertically.
	Rotate Left: Rotates one or more selected objects to the left by 90 degree increments.
	Rotate Right: Rotates one or more selected objects to the right by 90 degree increments.
	Rotate Angle: Opens the Rotation dialog, which allows you to enter the exact number of degrees of rotation to apply to the selection.

Tools on the Tools Tab

Tools	What it means
	ScanNCut: Generates a printed template, or a digital file for cutting, which you can use to scan into a cutting machine for creating appliqués.
	Page Preview: Places dotted outlines on the screen in shape & size of the default page size. Assists in preparing Scan & Cut image files for printing.
	Page Preview Offset: Sets the position of the upper-left corner of the page preview.
	Line: Used to draw an artwork line into a design; allows you to toggle between entering straight and curved points
	Close Shape: Allows you to close open shapes when working with the Line tool.
	Edit Shape: Selects a line, and allows you to add, delete, or move its anchor points
	Convert to Appliqué: Converts the selected outline segment to an appliqué segment.

The View Tab

The controls on the View tab allow you to change what appears on your workspace; which panels are displayed, whether or not commands and stitch points are shown in the design, and so on. The areas found on this tab are Windows, Show/Hide, and Program Preferences.

Windows

In the windows area, check the box to show the corresponding window or panel, and uncheck it to hide that window or panel.

- Sequence: Shows/hides the Sequence view.
- Palette: Shows/hides the thread palette.

- Properties: Shows/hides the properties panel.
- Simulator: Shows/hides the sewing simulator.
- Status: Shows/hides the status bar.

Program Preferences

Click on the Program Preferences  button to open a dialog in which you can set the default machine settings, change the units of measure, and choose settings for the workspace grid. For more information on this dialog, see “Setting up your Workspace Environment.”

Simulator

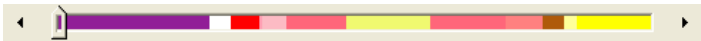
The Simulator makes it easy to see on-screen how your design will sew out. You can use the Simulator to eliminate potential sewing problems.

When you select Simulator from the View tab of the Ribbon, the Simulator (scrollbar slider and the sewing simulator) will appear at the bottom of the design space. The Simulator controls which parts of the design are drawn in the design window.



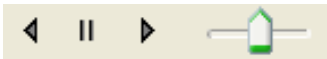
You can also open and close the Simulator by pressing Ctrl + R.

Scrollbar Slider



The length of the scrollbar slider represents all of the stitches in the opened design. You can move the scrollbar slider by dragging it to see a design as it will look sewn to a particular point. The color display within the scrollbar indicates the thread color that will be sewn when the scrollbar slider is positioned over it. Clicking on the arrows at the ends of the scrollbar will advance or retrace the design position by one stitch.

Sewing Simulator



The sewing simulator allows you to watch your design draw on a stitch-by-stitch basis, simulating the sewing action of your machine. The Simulator controls include pause, stop, sew forward and sew backwards. You can push various control buttons and slide the speed control to vary the rate of sewing.

Using the Simulator

The following table explains how to use the Simulator in more detail:

Tools	What it does
	Previous Stitch: Move backward in the design by one stitch.
	Scrollbar slider: Drag the scrollbar slider to advance the design to a specific position. When the scroll bar slider is positioned over a color, you will see the specified thread color being sewn in the design. The entire length of the scrollbar slider represents the entire design.
	Next Stitch: Move forward in the design by one stitch.
	Simulate Sewing (backward): Move backward through the design.
	Pause/Stop: Pause or stop the design while drawing. When you play or resume sewing your design, stitching will continue from the location of the last stitch.
	Simulate Sewing: Move forward through the design.
	Speed: Slide the speed control to vary the rate of sewing.

Status Line

The Status Line appears at the bottom of the Pacesetter Simply Appliqué window. To show or hide the Status Line, go to the Windows area of the View Tab and check or uncheck Status.

As you move the mouse over different sections of the workspace, this indicator will tell you what that area or button does. You will also find specific design information in other areas of the status bar; it shows the total number of segments in the design, the number of segments currently selected, the machine format, the recipe used by the current design, the number of stitches in the selected design components and the hoop being used.

Color Palette

The thread colors for the design are shown in the Color Palette located along the top edge of the workspace. To show the Color Palette (if it is not already displayed), go to the Windows area of the View tab and check the Palette box.



For more information on the color palette, see “Changing Thread Colors.”

Correcting Mistakes

Undo and Redo are two significant features that allow you to correct mistakes. If you make a mistake and change your mind about an action you just made, Undo reverses the action. Redo puts back the change. If Undo or Redo are grayed out, you cannot Undo or Redo.

To use Undo:

- Do one of the following:
 - ♦ On the Quick Access Toolbar click the Undo  tool.
 - ♦ Press Ctrl+Z on your keyboard.

To use Redo:

- Do one of the following:
 - ♦ From the Quick Access Toolbar, click the Redo  tool.
 - ♦ Press Ctrl+Y on your keyboard.

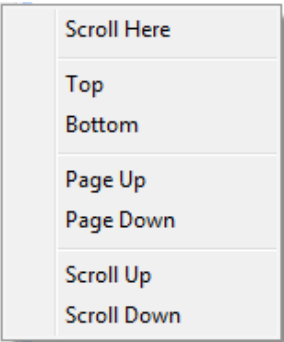
Using Scrollbars

Scrollbars are tools in the workspace that enable you to move easily around within the displayed design. There are two scrollbars, one for moving the view vertically, and one for moving it horizontally.

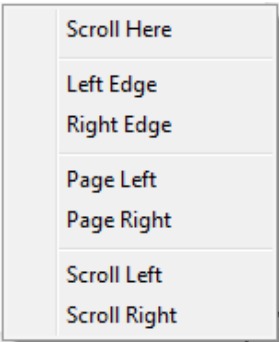
How to use the scrollbars:

- To pan left/right or up/down, click and drag the track button.
- Click on the small arrows at each end of the scrollbar to move the design view incrementally.
- Click in the track of the scrollbar to move the workspace view by one whole screen.

You can also right-click the scrollbar to display a pop-up menu of scroll actions. The menu displays the following options, depending on whether you click in the vertical scrollbar or the horizontal scrollbar:



Vertical Scrollbar Options



Horizontal Scrollbar Options

Setting up your Workspace

Certain properties of the Pacesetter software - such as the grid spacing, or how designs are handled - can be configured in on the Preferences dialog. Open this dialog by clicking the Program

Preferences  button on the View tab.

There are several different categories of preferences on this dialog – Format, Environment, and Grid. The settings in each category will be treated separately in the following sections.

Format Properties

All designs in Pacesetter Simply Appliqué have a machine format. Machine formats have their own profile settings that determine how embroidery information will be interpreted when you save design files. When you create a new design file, you can select the machine format for the specific design.

The selected machine format can change how the design file is read. When you set machine format properties in the Preferences dialog, all new designs will use these machine format properties as the default settings.



If you open a design with the New/Recipe command, you can select the recipe for the new design in the New Page dialog. This will override whichever recipe is set as the default in the Preferences dialog.



Changing machine format properties after a design file has been opened will not change the machine format of the embroidery designs in that design.

To adjust format properties:

- 1 On the View tab, select the Preferences  button.
You see the Program Preferences dialog box.
- 2 Select the Formats tab; do one or more of the following:
 - ♦ In the **Recipe** drop-down list, select which recipe will be applied, by default, each time you open a new design.

- ♦ From the **Machine format** list, select the machine format that you want applied to new design files.
 - ♦ **Hoop Bracket Location:** When the hoop preview is displayed in the workspace, it will show which side the bracket is on. This setting determines the bracket's location - top, bottom, left or right.
- 3 Click OK.
- Your preferences will be changed accordingly, and the Program Preferences dialog box will close.*

Environment Settings

On the Environment tab, you set parameters that relate to aspects of the workspace environment - the units of measurement used and the Autosave frequency.

It also allows you to turn the "Show warning for large satins" warning message on or off. This message will be displayed if, during a rescaling of a satin column, any of the stitches get longer than 10 mm.

To set up your workspace environment:

- 1 On the View tab, select the Preferences  button.
You see the Preferences dialog box.
- 2 On the Environment tab, select the units of measurement you want used for your designs: Metric or English.
- 3 From the Autosave list, select how frequently you want the open designs to be saved..



Autosave is a function that periodically saves the open design or designs to disk, so that you will not lose all your edits in case of a service interruption. If you do have such an interruption, you will be able to restore the autosaved file by clicking the Restore Autosaved tool on the Accelerator menu.

- 4 The "Show warning for large satins" box will be checked (enabled) by default; uncheck the box to disable the warning message.
- 5 Click OK.
Your preferences will be saved, and the dialog will close.

Defining Grid Settings

The Grid Settings help you align and measure artwork and design elements. You can set the grid to measure in millimeters or inches according to your preference. You can show/hide the grid by clicking the Grid icon on the Home tab.

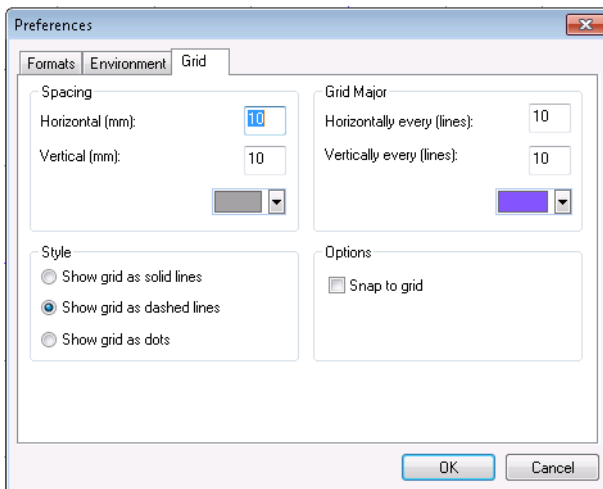
By default, every horizontal and vertical line will be highlighted in the major grid. If required, you can add more major grid lines as well as a minor grid. You can also increase or decrease the spacing of the minor grid. The minor grid can also have different horizontal and vertical spacing values.

To make grid lines more visible on particular backgrounds, you can change the color of the major and minor grids; separate colors may be chosen for the major and minor grids.

To define grid settings:

- 1 To open the grid settings dialog, do one of the following:
 - ♦ Right-click on the rulers at the left or top of the window and click Grid Settings.
 - ♦ On the View tab, click Preferences  and select the Grid tab.

You see the Grid settings dialog.



- 2 In the Grid Minor area, complete the following:
 - ♦ In the Horizontal spacing box, enter the measurements for horizontal spacing in millimeters or inches.
 - ♦ In the Vertical spacing box, enter the measurements for vertical spacing in millimeters or inches.
 - ♦ From the Color list, select a predefined color to use for the minor grid. If you want to choose from a larger selection of colors, click Custom from the color box.
- 3 In the Grid Major area, complete the following:
 - ♦ In the Horizontally every (lines) box, enter how often you want horizontal lines to be highlighted in the major grid. For example, if you enter 3 in this box, every third horizontal line will be highlighted in the major grid.
 - ♦ In the Vertically every (lines) box, enter how often you want vertical lines to be highlighted in the major grid. For example, if you enter 5 in this box, every fifth vertical line will be highlighted in the major grid.
 - ♦ From the Color list, select a predefined color to use for the major grid. If you want to choose from a larger selection of colors, click Custom from the color box.
- 4 In the Style area, select one of the following grid styles:
 - ♦ Show grid as solid lines
 - ♦ Show grid as dashed lines
 - ♦ Show grid as dots
- 5 By default, the “Snap to Grid” option will be selected. This means that any time you use the Line tool to draw a line, or use the Edit Shape tool to move an anchor point, the point will snap to the nearest grid line.

To disable this feature, uncheck the “Snap to Grid” check box.
- 6 Click OK.

Adjusting the View of the Workspace

Magnifying and Reducing the View

Use Zoom to magnify or reduce parts of your design. With Zoom you can either left-click to enlarge your design or right-click to make your design smaller. When you select Zoom, the cursor changes to a small magnifying glass. To use the Zoom tool, do one of the following:

- To zoom in on the spot where the mouse is currently pointing, left-click.
- To zoom out again, right-click.
- To zoom in on a particular area, left-click and drag; the display will expand to show only the area that you have dragged over.

To use the Zoom Tool:

- 1 On the Home tab, click on the Zoom  tool.
The pointer becomes a magnifying glass.
- 2 Do either of the following:
 - ♦ Left-click to make your design larger.
 - ♦ Right-click that area to make your design smaller.

To zoom-in on a specific area:

- 1 On the Home tab, click on the Zoom  tool.
The pointer becomes a magnifying glass.
- 2 Click and hold your mouse button and drag it to form a flexible box around the area you want to see in detail.
- 3 Do one of the following steps:
 - ♦ To increase the zoom, continue clicking and dragging the flexible box.
 - ♦ From the Zoom toolbar, click on the down arrow under the Zoom icon, and use the Zoom tool settings to zoom back out.

Additional options on the Zoom Toolbar:

When you click on the down arrow underneath the Zoom Tool, you will see an option menu. You can choose from any of the following options on this menu:

- **Zoom In** to make your design larger.
- **Zoom Out** to make your design smaller.
- **To Fit** to make the whole design the size of the design window.
- **To Selection** to zoom to the size of the currently selected embroidery segment, or set of embroidery segments if more than one is selected.
- **1:1** to see the design at the actual size.

Hiding Panels Automatically

To increase the amount of space for your design window, you can set the Sequence and Properties panels to the Auto hide mode. When Auto hide is on, the panel will only be visible while the mouse is over it; as soon as you remove the mouse, the panel will collapse to a narrow sidebar.

To turn on Auto hide for these panels, click on the small push-pin icon  at the top-right of the panel. When the panel is in Auto

hide mode, the small push-pin will be on its side, like this: .

Now, whenever you move the mouse to another part of the screen, the panel will be hidden. To turn Auto hide off, click on the  icon again.

Viewing Different Parts of the Workspace (Panning)

Sometimes you may want to work at a high level of magnification, and some part of the garment or embroidery you're working on will not show up in the workspace. You can move to parts of your design that go beyond the window's borders. In these situations, you can use keyboard arrows or the pan tool to change your view of the design.

Panning using the keyboard:

- Use the  key to move up.
- Use the  key to move down.
- Use the  key to move left.
- Use the  key to move right.

Using the Pan Tool

Use the Pan  tool to move the view of the design around in the workspace by clicking and dragging. While you are using the Pan tool, you will still be able to see the design in the window. Note that the Pan tool does not actually move parts of the design around, just your view of them.



You can right-click to switch back to whichever tool you were using before you selected the Pan tool.

Changing the Background of the Workspace

Depending on the colors of the design you are creating, you may want to change the background color of your window. For example, if you are creating a design with light color threads, you may want your background darker so that the stitches are more visible on-screen.

It may also be helpful to see the design preview against a fabric background; you can select a fabric background from one of the images that come in the Pacesetter Simply Appliqué library of fabric swatches, or load your own image to use as a fabric background.



For information on how to import images of fabrics for use as a backgrounds see “Appliqué Text Properties—Fabric Backgrounds in Appliqué Style Text.”

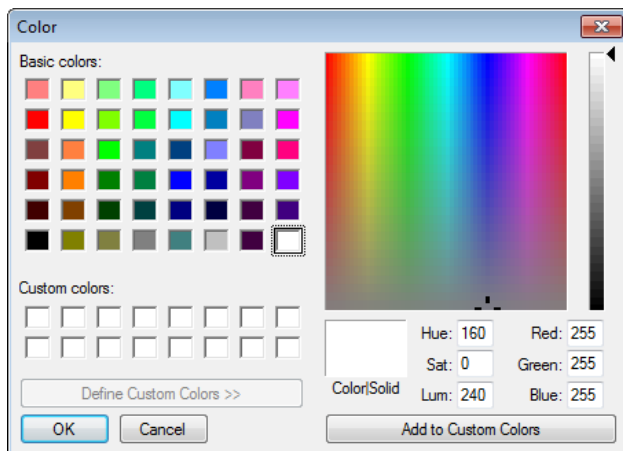
To change the color of the workspace background:

- 1 On the Home tab, select the Background  tool.

You see a menu.

- 2 On the menu, click Select Color.

You see the Color dialog.



- 3 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Choose a color from one of the Basic colors on the left of the dialog.
 - ♦ Create a custom color by clicking in the color chooser field on the right of the dialog.
 - ♦ Create a specific color by entering its RGB values in the corresponding fields.
- 4 Click OK.

The new color replaces the old color on your design window.



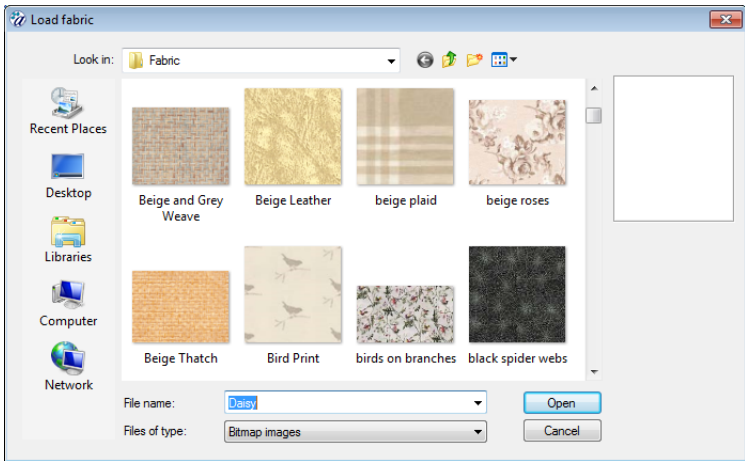
To remove the color from the workspace, select Background–Select Color and choose white on the Color dialog.

To display a fabric background in the workspace:

- 1 On the Home tab, select the Background  tool.

You see a menu.

- 2 On the menu, click Select Fabric.
You see the Load Fabric dialog.



- 3 Select one of the available fabric by clicking on its swatch.
You see a preview of the selected fabric on the right of the dialog.
- 4 Click Open.
The image of the fabric appears as the background in the design workspace.



To remove the color from the workspace, select Background—Select Color and choose white on the Color dialog.

Taking Measurements

The Ruler  tool lets you measure the distance between any two points in your design workspace. When you measure from one point to another, the distance is displayed in the status line located at the bottom of the window. The status line shows the total length measured, the length in the horizontal (width) and

vertical (height) directions, the angle of the line (compared to horizontal).



The ruler measurements are calculated in the units you set under the Units tab of the Preferences dialog.

To measure Designs:

- 1 On the Home tab, click on the Ruler  tool.
Your pointer changes to a ruler when in the Design Workspace.
- 2 Click and drag your mouse until you are finished measuring the item.
- 3 Let go of your mouse when you are finished measuring.
The measurement is now displayed in the status bar.

Displaying the Hoop

Viewing the hoop or frame on the screen lets you ensure that your design fits properly when you run it on the machine. The hoop serves as a guide to help size and position your design in the design window. Pacesetter Simply Appliqué comes with many pre-loaded hoop sizes.

Viewing and Hiding the Hoop

Use the Hoop  tool to show and hide the hoop in the display window. Just click on the Hoop tool to show the hoop (if it is not currently shown) and click it again to hide the hoop.



The hoop's dimensions are set using the "Select Hoop" option under the Show/Hide Hoop button. See the following section, "Selecting the Hoop."



Displaying the Hoop may affect the magnification level of your design. For example, if you are zoomed in on the design, displaying the Hoop will cause the view to zoom out enough to fit the entire hoop into the workspace.

Selecting a Hoop

You can select one of the pre-loaded hoops using the Hoops dialog. You will notice that you can select hoops from different file types in this dialog. This is useful when you want to make sure that your design will fit for more than one kind of embroidery machine.

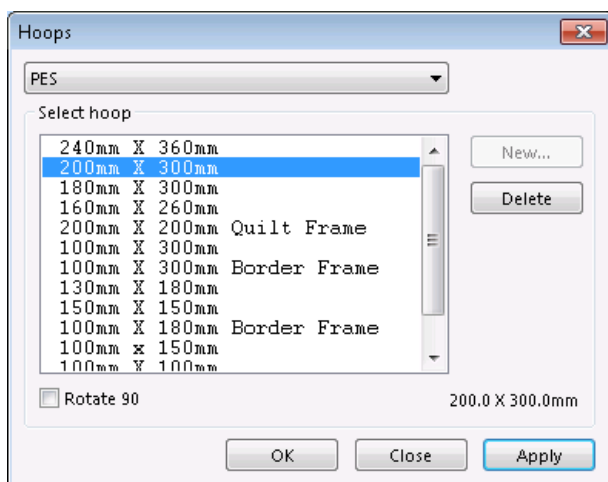


To set the location of the hoop bracket, so that it corresponds to the location of the bracket on your machine, go to the Preferences dialog—Formats tab, and chose the correct location from the list; the position of the hoop bracket in the workspace will change accordingly. See “Format Properties”, page 23.

To select a hoop using the Hoops dialog:

- 1 On the Home Tab click the down arrow under the Hoop tool.
- 2 From the menu that appears, click on Select Hoop.

You see the Hoops dialog.



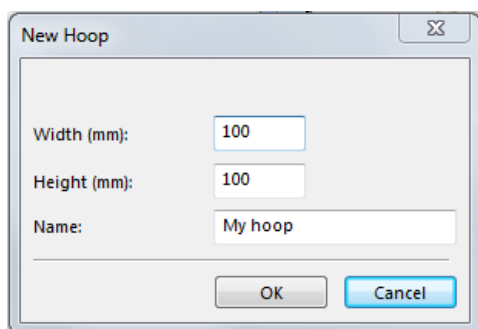
- 3 Select the machine format from the Format drop-down list.
- 4 From the list, choose a hoop size appropriate for your design.
- 5 If needed, check the “Rotate 90” box to make the hoop fit your design better.
- 6 Click OK.

Creating a Custom Hoop

You can also create your own custom-sized hoops using the Hoops dialog. Once you have set the parameters for your hoop and typed in a description, the custom hoop will be saved by the Hoops dialog; it will be available for your use in future designs.

To add a custom hoop:

- 1 On the Home Tab click the down arrow under the Hoop tool.
- 2 From the menu that appears, click on Select Hoop.
You see the Hoops dialog.
- 3 Click the New button.
You see the New Hoop dialog.



- 4 Enter the dimensions for your new hoop in the Width and Height boxes.
- 5 In the Name box, type a name for your custom hoop.
- 6 Click OK.
The new hoop's name will now be displayed in the list of hoops that you can select from in the Hoops dialog.
- 7 Click on the name; the new hoop's dimensions now appear in the Hoops dialog on the lower right of the dialog.
- 8 Click Apply.
The new hoop shows in your design location.

CHAPTER 2:

Creating & Editing Appliqué Designs

With Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, you can place appliqué designs within a file, and add embroidery accents. You can also modify various properties of the design using the Properties panel.

Topics covered in this chapter:

- Adding appliqués to a design using the Appliqué tool
- Adding embroidery accents with the Add Design tool
- Using the ScanNCut tool
- Editing individual segments – cutting, copying, pasting, and moving components of a design
- Adjusting segment properties – for example, Fill type, Underlay, and Pull compensation - in the Properties panel

Creating New Designs

When you open Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, you can immediately begin creating a new, untitled design in the design window. The design window automatically opens using the default recipe and machine format settings specified in the Preferences dialog. For more information on default settings, see “Setting up your Workspace Environment.”

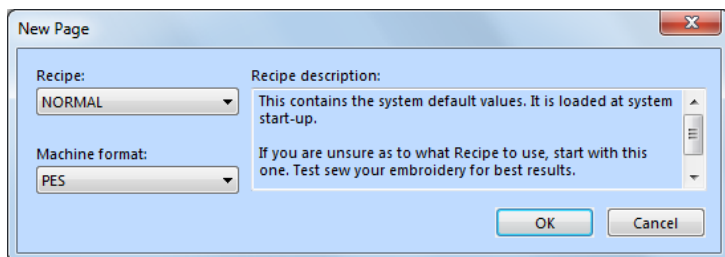
If you want to open a design and apply a different recipe to it (that is, not the default recipe), you will want to open using the New/Recipe tool.

To create a new design using the recipe dialog:

- 1 Click the Pacesetter Button , and then click the New/Recipe  tool.

 The New  tool bypasses the New Page dialog; in this case, a new design window will open using the default recipe and machine format settings. For more information on setting these defaults, see “Choosing the Default recipe.”

You see the New Page dialog.



- 2 In the Recipe list, select the recipe you want to use for your design.

 The Recipe description box in the dialog gives you a brief description of each recipe as you scroll through the list in the Recipe drop-down list.

- 3 In the Machine format list, select the machine format that you want applied to the design when created.
- 4 Click OK.

You see a new, blank design.

Opening and Closing Designs

Pacesetter Simply Appliqué allows you to open designs in a wide variety of file formats. When you open a design file in the design window, your single design file retains the stitches for that design.

To open an existing design:

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Click the Open  tool on the Quick Access Toolbar
 - ♦ Click the Pacesetter Button  and select Open from the menu.

You see the Open Design dialog box.

- 2 In the Look in list, browse to the location of the file you want to open.
- 3 In the Files of type list, select the format for the design you want to open.
- 4 In the File name box, enter the file name, or select the file you want to open by clicking the file.
- 5 Select Preview to view a thumbnail (a small representation) of the design in the Open dialog.
- 6 (Optional) Check the Convert to Outlines box to convert a stitch (i.e. non-*.BRF) file to outlines.

If this option is selected, the design's stitch segments will be converted to outlines. Once a file has been converted, you can save it as a *.BRF file.



Note that stitch files must be converted to outlines in order to apply the "Remove overlapped stitches" function to them at any point in the design process.

See "Creating & Editing Appliqué Designs—Removing Overlapped Appliqué Stitches" for more information.

7 Click Open.



To open a file you have recently worked on, click the Pacesetter Button  and locate it in the “Recently used designs” list.

To close a design:

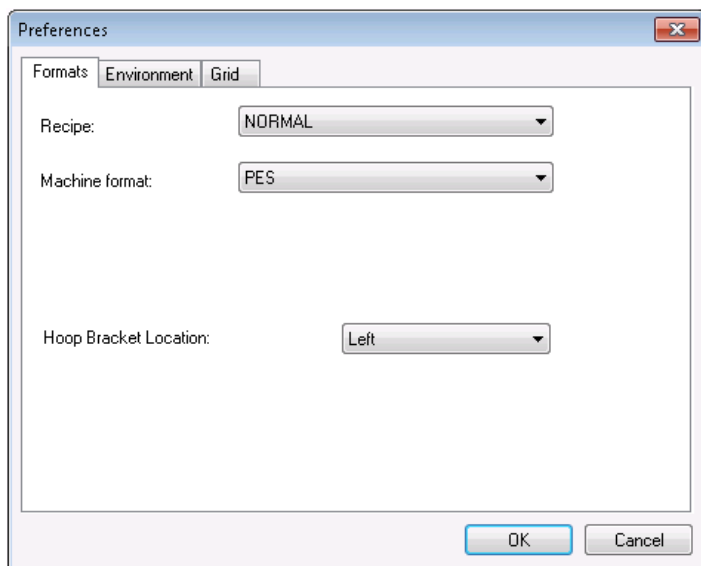
- Click the Pacesetter Button  and select Close  or Close All  from the menu.

Setting Format Preferences

Your overall, default Format preferences may be set on the Preferences panel > Formats tab. This is where you will set the default design recipe, machine format, and hoop bracket location.

To open the Preferences dialog box:

- On the Ribbon, select the View tab on the ribbon and click on the Preferences button.
The Preferences dialog will open.



Choosing the Default Recipe

You choose one of the pre-installed recipes through the New design dialog each time you open a new design. The NORMAL recipe is the default for new designs; however, you can set the default to a different recipe through the Preferences dialog box.

The recipe you choose then becomes the default for all subsequent design files that you open. The recipes containing fabric settings are applied to all the lettering you create in that design.



You can also change the recipe (style) of a design, or part of a design, after it has been created. With the Select tool active, select part of the design (or, use Ctrl+A to select all of the design) and then right-click; from the context menu that opens, choose Apply Style, and then select the desired recipe from the list.

The tables on the following two pages show the settings associated with each recipe, listed alphabetically by fabric type.

Fabric	Satin Density (Default)	Fill Density (Default)	Pull-Compensation (Absolute value)	Contour Underlay	Lattice Underlay	Full Lattice
Baby Blankets	0.4	0.4	0.3	Yes	Yes	No
Canvas	0.4	0.4	0.4	Yes	No	Yes
Cap	0.4	0.4	0.2	No	No	No
Denim	0.4	0.4	0	No	No	No
Dog Collar	0.5	0.5	0.1	No	No	No
Fake Fur	0.4	0.4	0.3	Yes	Yes	No
Fleece	0.4	0.4	0.1	Yes	No	No
Jeans	0.4	0.4	0.2	Yes	Yes	No
Leather	0.6	0.6	0	No	No	No
Lycra	0.4	0.4	0.4	Yes	Yes	No
Normal	0.4	0.4	0	No	No	No
Pique	0.4	0.4	0.4	Yes	Yes	No
Satin	0.5	0.5	0.1	Yes	No	No
Shirt Cuff	0.4	0.4	0.2	No	No	No
Silk	0.5	0.5	0.1	Yes	No	No
Sweat Shirt	0.4	0.4	0.3	Yes	Yes	No
Towel	0.4	0.4	0.3	Yes	No	Yes
T-shirt	0.4	0.4	0.4	Yes	Yes	No
Velvet	0.4	0.4	0.4	Yes	Yes	No
Vinyl	0.6	0.6	0.1	No	No	No
Woven Fabrics	0.4	0.4	0.2	Yes	Yes	No

Fabric	ZigZag Underlay	Parallel Underlay	Perpendicular Underlay	Underlay Inset Distance	Underlay Density	Underlay Stitch Length
Baby Blankets	No	Yes	No	0.3	2.5	2.5
Canvas	Yes	No	Yes	0.7	2	3.5
Cap	No	No	No	0.7	2	3.5
Denim	No	No	No	0.6	2	2.5
Dog Collar	No	No	No	0.7	2	3.5
Fake Fur	Yes	No	No	0.3	2.5	2.5
Fleece	No	No	No	0.5	2	2.5
Jeans	No	No	No	0.4	4	2.5
Leather	No	No	No	0.6	2	2.5
Lycra	Yes	No	No	0.3	3	2.5
Normal	No	No	No	0.6	2	2.5
Pique	Yes	No	No	0.3	2	2.5
Satin	No	No	No	0.4	2	2.5
Shirt Cuff	No	No	No	0.7	2	3.5
Silk	No	No	No	0.4	2	2.5
Sweat Shirt	No	No	No	0.3	2	2.5
Towel	Yes	No	Yes	0.4	2	2.5
T-shirt	No	No	No	0.3	2	2.5
Velvet	Yes	No	No	0.3	2.5	2.5
Vinyl	No	No	No	0.7	2	3.5
Woven Fabrics	No	No	No	0.4	4	2.5

Choosing the Default Machine Format

The default machine format is set on the Formats page of the Preferences dialog. This is the format that will be applied whenever you create a new design, except when otherwise specified in the New Page dialog (see “Creating New Designs”).

- To set the machine format, choose your preferred format from the drop-down list.

Setting the Hoop Bracket Location

When the hoop is displayed in the workspace, it will show which side the bracket is on. You can select the position of the bracket on the hoop on the Preferences page.

- Use the Hoop Bracket location drop-down list to set the bracket's location - top, bottom, left or right.



Saving a Design

The Save As command lets you save an alternative version of the design with a different name, location, or file format. Save As is used when you want to keep your original design and create another design with slight modifications. The Save command saves the changes you make to the current design.

To save a design:

1 Do one of the following:

- ♦ Click the Pacesetter Button  and choose Save As  from the menu
- ♦ On the Quick Access Toolbar, choose the Save As tool.
You see the Save As dialog box.

2 In the Save in list, browse to the location you want to save your file.

3 In the File Name box, enter the file name for the design you want to save.

4 In the Save As type list, select the file type you want the design to be saved as.

5 Click Save.

To save changes to the current design:

• Do one of the following

- ♦ Click the Pacesetter Button  and choose Save  from the menu.
- ♦ On the Quick Access Toolbar, click the Save  button.

Adding Designs

Use the Add Design  feature to embellish your designs with pre-digitized accents, appliques, or “split” designs.



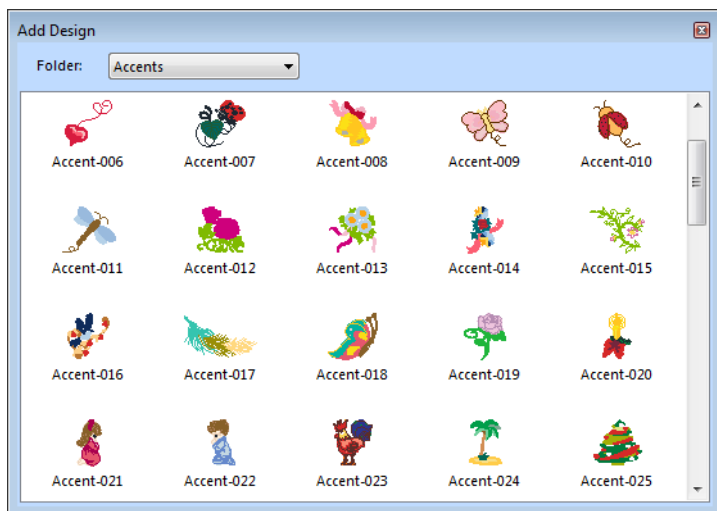
When embroidery is imported using the Add Design tool, the design will retain its own recipe, which may be different from the one used for the design it is being imported into.

However, you can change the recipe of the imported design, if necessary, by selecting it, right-clicking, and then selecting **Add Style...** from the context menu that appears.

To use the Add Design tool:

- 1 In the Home tab of the Ribbon, click on the Add Design  tool.

A pop-up window opens in front of the workspace, displaying an array of thumbnails.

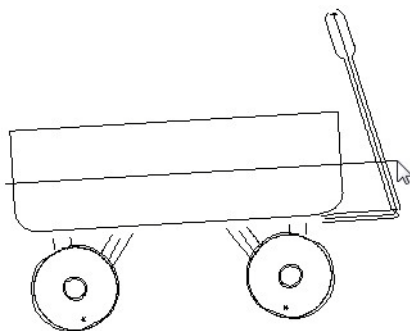


- 2 From the Folder drop-down list, choose one of the following categories:
 - ♦ Accents
 - ♦ Appliqué Shapes.

- ♦ Split Designs

The design thumbnails in the Add Design window change according to your selection.

- 3 From the window, click on the design you want to import.
The Add Design window closes; your cursor changes to a small cross, indicating that the Add Design tool is active.
- 4 Place the mouse pointer at the position you would like the added design to be placed.
- 5 Click and drag the mouse; as you drag, note that the Add Design appears in outline in your workspace. This outline indicates the size and orientation of the Add Design embroidery before it is actually generated in your design.

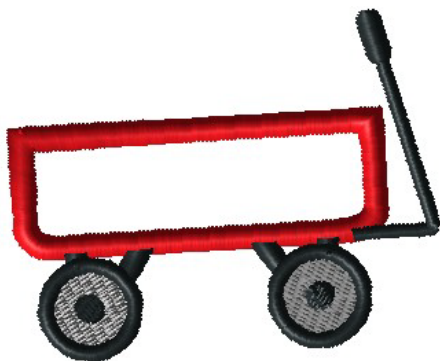


- 6 To finish placing the Add Design segment, release the mouse button.



You can also insert a design quickly by just following steps 1-4 above, and then clicking in the workspace. This will add the selected design at the default size.

- 7 To adjust the size and orientation of the Add Design segment after it is placed, select it with the Select tool, and use the handles to resize or rotate it.



Appliqué Properties

You can change the properties of the Appliqué border in the properties panel.

For Appliqué frames, there are two different categories of settings, generally speaking: those settings that are specific to the type of border stitch you apply (for example, satin vs. blanket), and those that apply to all types of appliqué (such as tackdown offset, placement offset, and fabric fill). The latter types of properties are dealt with in their own separate sections, which follow.

Appliqué Border Settings

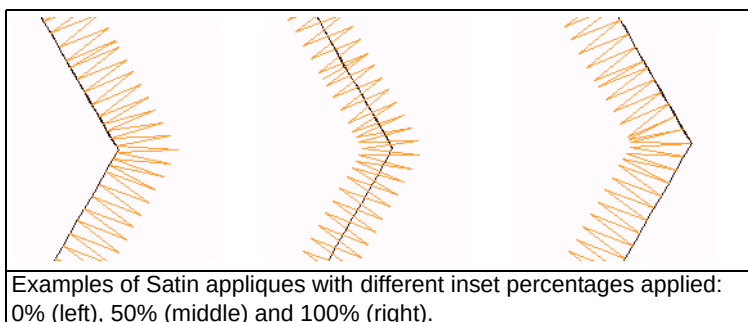
There are four different kinds of border stitches that can be applied to appliqués: Satin, Blanket, Motif, and Run. Which properties can be adjusted will depend to some extent on the type of border stitch you choose.

Satin Properties

To adjust Satin properties:

- 1 Select the Appliqué design.
- 2 In the properties panel, do the following:
 - ♦ In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length of the placement and tackdown runs.

- In the width field, enter a value for the width of the satin appliqué border.
- In the density field, enter a value for the stitch density (value will be shown in mm).
- In the Inset (%) field, enter the inset percentage value.
The Inset percentage setting determines the placement of the satin border relative to the outline of the shape. A value of 0% means that the satin will be just outside the outline, while a value of 100% means it will be just inside the outline.
By default, the inset is set at 50%, which places the center of the satin over the outline.



3 Click Apply.

Your changes will be applied to the selected design.

Blanket Properties

To adjust Blanket properties:

- 1 Select the Appliqué design.
- 2 In the properties panel, do the following:
 - In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length of the placement and tackdown runs.
 - In the Width field, enter the width of the appliqué border; this value determines the length of the perpendicular, or 'blanket', stitches.
 - In the Blanket density field, set the density of the blanket stitches; this value determines how often the perpendicular, or 'blanket' stitch will be sewn.

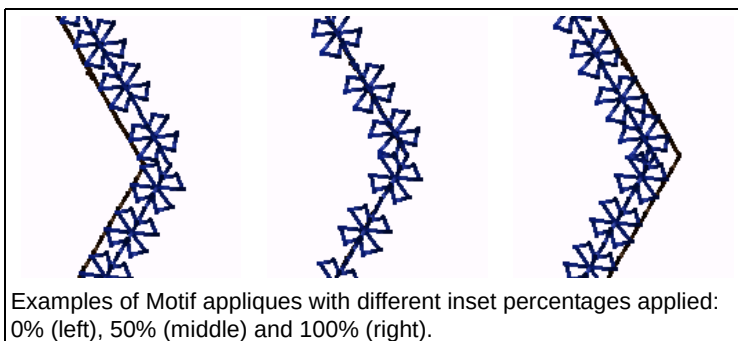
- 3 Click Apply to save your changes.

The appliqué border stitches will be adjusted accordingly.

Motif Properties

To adjust Motif properties:

- 1 Select the Appliqué design.
- 2 In the properties panel, do the following:
 - ♦ From the Motif drop-down list, select a motif pattern to apply to the appliqué border.
 - ♦ In the stitch length field, enter the value for the stitch length.
 - ♦ In the Inset (%) field, enter the Inset percentage value.
The Inset percentage setting determines the placement of the motif border relative to the outline of the shape. A value of 0% means that the motif will be just outside the outline, while a value of 100% means it will be just inside the outline.
By default, the inset is set at 50%, which places the middle of the motif over the outline.



- 3 Click Apply.

The appliqué border stitches will be adjusted accordingly.

Run Stitch Properties

To adjust Run properties:

- 1 Select the Run Appliqué design.

- 2 In the properties panel, do the following:
 - ♦ In the Run Type field, choose one of the following stitch types: Single run, Double run or Bean.
 - ♦ A **Single Run** stitch is a simple forward-moving stitch that looks like any straight stitch produced by a sewing machine.
 - ♦ A **Double Run** stitch sews over the line twice: once forward, and once backward, thus it ends up where it starts.
 - ♦ The **Bean** stitch (also known as Three-ply stitch) is a running stitch where the machine sews over each stitch three times (forward, back, forward again) before it moves to the next stitch. The result is a heavy running stitch.
 - ♦ In the Stitch length field, input the stitch length (in mm).
- 3 Click Apply.
The appliqué border stitches will be adjusted accordingly.

Tackdown Offset

The Tackdown Offset property is applicable to all types of appliqué borders.

By default, the tackdown stitches of an appliqué border will be offset by -0.5mm - in other words, they will be sewn just inside the digitized outline of the appliqué design. However, you can use the Tackdown Offset property to shift the tackdown stitches outwards (or inwards) from this outline by a distance you specify. Enter a positive number to shift them outwards, or a negative number to shift them inwards.



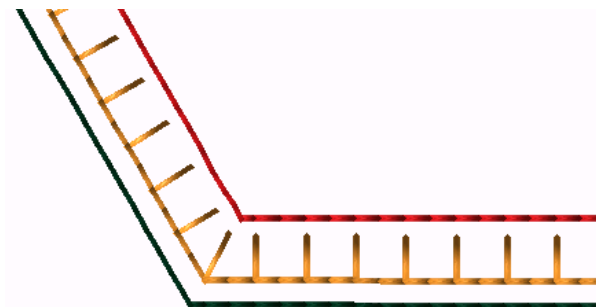
Note that the offset is always given in millimeters, even if the ruler units have been set to measure in inches.

Setting the Tackdown offset distance:

- 1 Select the Appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Appliqué area of the Properties panel, select the **Tackdown Offset** field.
- 3 Enter the value for the offset (in mm).

4 Click Apply.

The tackdown stitches will be adjusted accordingly.



Close-up of a blanket appliqué frame, with offsets applied. The placement stitches (green) have been offset by +2.0 mm, and the tackdown stitches (red) by -5.0 mm.

Placement Offset

The Placement Offset property is applicable to all types of appliqué borders.

By default, the placement stitches of an appliqué border will be offset by 0.0 mm - in other words, they will be sewn right along the outline of the design. The Placement Offset property shifts the placement stitches outwards (or inwards) from this outline by the distance you specify. Enter a positive number to shift them outwards, or a negative number to shift them inwards.



Note that the offset is always given in millimeters, even if the ruler units have been set to measure in inches.

Setting the Placement offset distance:

- 1 Select the Appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Appliqué area of the Properties panel, select the **Placement Offset** field.
- 3 Enter the value for the offset (in mm).
- 4 Click Apply.

The placement stitches will be adjusted accordingly.

Fabric Backgrounds in Appliqués

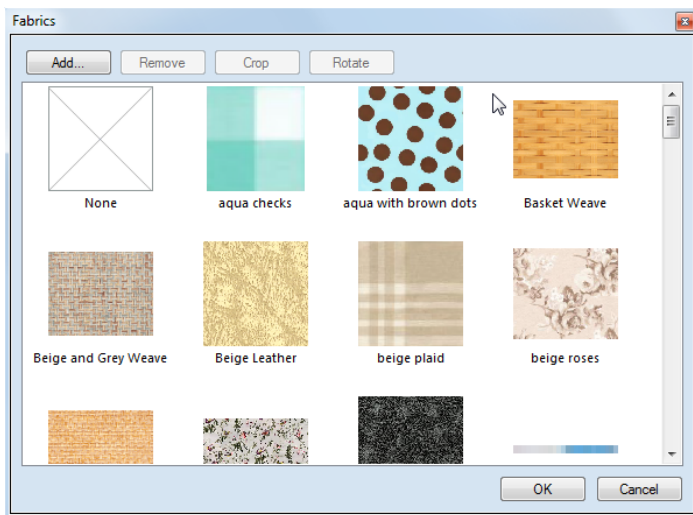
The Fabric Background Property is applicable to all types of appliqué text.

You have the option of selecting a fabric background to display within the appliqué border. You can select either from a list of fabric images provided with Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, or import your own image file to use as a background.

To display a fabric background in an Appliqué segment:

- 1 Select the Appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Appliqué area of the Properties panel, select the **Fabric** field.
- 3 In the Fabric field, click **Select**.

The Fabrics dialog pops up in front of the workspace.



- 4 Select a fabric from the dialog by clicking on its swatch.



If you want to use your own images for Appliqué backgrounds, you can import them using the Add... button; see "Importing an images to use as Appliqué Fabrics," below.

5 Click OK.

The selected fabric image appears within the Appliqué border.



To remove the fabric background from the appliqué, click the Select button again to re-open the Fabric dialog. In the dialog, select the "None" swatch, and then click OK to close it. In the design, the background of the shape will be cleared.

Importing Images to use as Appliqué Fabrics

You can also use your own images for the Appliqué background. This dialog permits you to import image files into the Appliqué Fabrics folder on your computer. You can import files in the following formats: *.bmp, *.jpg, *.tif, *.pcx *.pct or *.tga.

To import a an image file for an Appliqué Fabric fill:

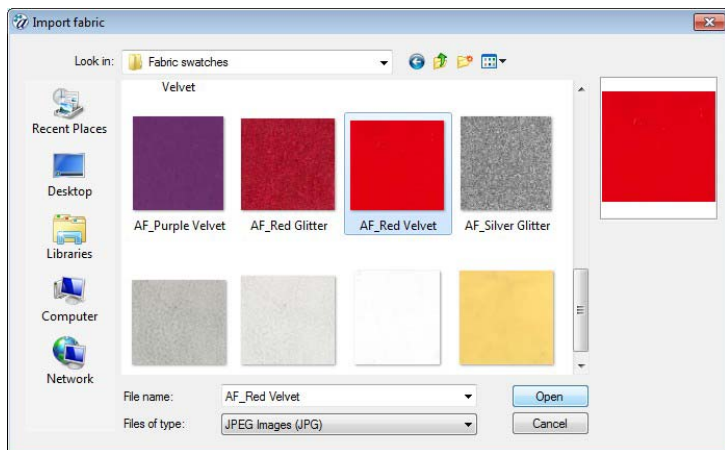
- 1 On the Fabrics dialog, click **Add...**

You see the Import fabrics dialog.

- 2 In the Look in field, browse to the directory with the image file that you want to import.
- 3 (Optional) Select the file type of the images you want import from the Files of type drop-down list.

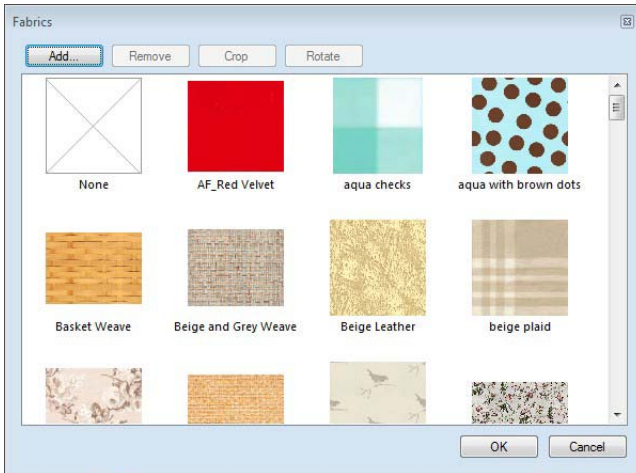
You see thumbnails images of the file type that has been selected.

- 4 Select the thumbnail you want to add as a fabric background.



5 Click Open.

The selected image will now be available in the list of Appliqué Fabrics in the properties panel.



Using ScanNCut

The ScanNCut  tool is very useful in creating appliqués.

When applied to the selected appliqué, this tool generates a new file, consisting of filled artwork segments. Each filled artwork shape that it generates corresponds to an appliqué segment in the original design. These files can be exported as SVG or FCM files and opened directly in the Brother ScanNCut product. You can also print this file as a hard copy and scan it into a fabric-cutting machine. This will ensure that the appliqués will exactly match the shape and size of the appliqué segments in your design.

Use the Page preview tool to preview how the pieces are arranged on the page when it is printed. The artwork can be selected and moved to optimize the use of space on the page.



You can also change the orientation of the page using the Page

Preview Offset  tool. This tool sets the location of the top-left corner of the page.

To use ScanNCut:

- 1 Create or open a design with appliqué segments in it.



Note that this procedure will apply to outline (.brf) files only. For stitch files, there is a modified version of the procedure that must be followed; see “Applying ScanNCut to stitch files.”

- 2 Select the appliqué segment (or segments) that you want to print out and scan.

- 3 Click the ScanNCut  button.

*A new, unnamed *.BRF file containing the Artwork segments will be generated, and will open in a new tab.*

The new file will show each appliqué segment as a solid, filled artwork shape. The fill color will match the original thread color of the segment.

- 4 Save the new file.

- 5 Click Page Preview . This will display a preview of how the Appliqué artwork segments will appear on the page; the borders of the page will be displayed as dashed lines.



Note that the page size displayed here will be determined by the current print settings; to change page size, select the Pacesetter button, and then choose Print–Print Settings.

- 6 Click Page Preview Offset .

The cursor changes to a cross.

- 7 Click in the workspace to change (if necessary) the position of the page to better fit the appliqué you are going to print. When you click, the center of the cross resets the upper-left corner of the page at that position.

- 8 Using the Select tool, drag and move the artwork segments to fit the page better. If required, the print area will expand to multiple pages (new page outlines will appear).
- 9 Click the Print tool to output the file for scanning.



When printing out ScanNCut files, ensure that “Show Crosshairs” is not checked in the Print Preferences dialog.

You can also use the Export FCM  tool (located on the Pacesetter  menu) to output an FCM (Brother Cutter format) file. This file type can be read directly into the Brother Cutter machine.



Alternatively, you can use the Export SVG  tool to create an editable version of the image. The SVG format is a vector format, which means that it can be edited in vector graphics programs, such as Adobe Illustrator®. After editing, you can then print a copy from your graphics program for use in your ScanNCut machine.

Special note: On creating ScanNCut artwork from a Stitch file

When you want to create ScanNCut artwork from an appliqué in a non-outline embroidery file (for example, an imported stitch file, such as a *.PEC, *.PES or *.DST), a special procedure must be followed. This procedure involves converting the first run stitch segment of the appliqué to a specific Brother thread color, which the ScanNCut tool then converts to a filled artwork segment in the regular way.

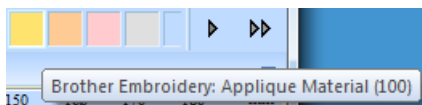


Note that the following procedure may not work in all cases; particularly, your results may not be correct if the run is not a closed shape.

To use the ScanNCut tool with stitch files:

- 1 Open or import a stitch file containing an appliqué.

- 2 In the Color palette, change the current thread chart to Brother Enhanced Embroidery. For more information, see “Working with the Color Palette—Selecting a Thread Chart.”
- 3 Open the Sequence view and select the first run in the appliqué.
- 4 In the thread palette, change the color of this run segment to Brother: Applique Material (100), which is located close to the end of the thread palette.



- 5 If there are more appliqués in the design, repeat steps 3-4 for each of the other appliqués, always selecting the first run.
- 6 Click the ScanNCut  button.
A new tab will open in the workspace, containing the Artwork segments.
- 7 Proceed according to the normal ScanNCut procedure, (steps 4-9 in the previous section).

Merging Design Files

You can merge multiple design files into an active design window.

Click on Merge  to import an existing design file (or files) and add it them to your design. You can merge design files from a variety of formats.



Note that the file, once it is merged into Pacesetter Embroidery Lettering Software, cannot be resized.
Also, the properties of any merged stitch file cannot be modified using the properties box

To merge a design:

- 1 Open an existing design, or create a new design.
- 2 Click the Merge  tool.
You see the Merge Design dialog.

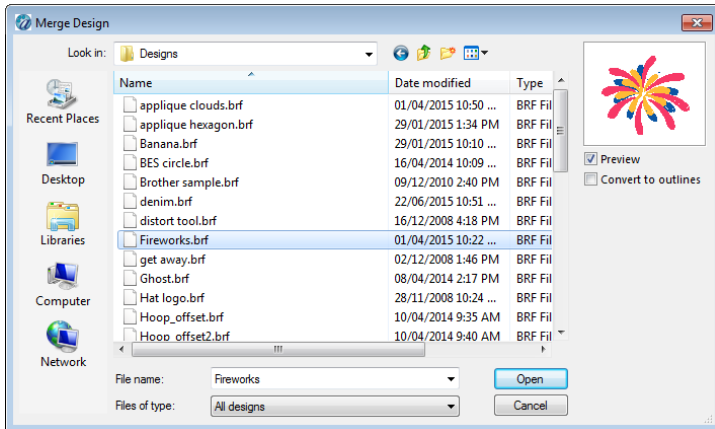
- 3 In the Look in list, browse to the location of the file you want to merge.
- 4 In the Files of type list, select a design file type for the design you want to merge.
- 5 In the File Name box, select the design file that you want to merge onto the current open design workspace.
- 6 To view a preview of the selected design, select Preview, if not already selected.
- 7 (Optional) Check the Convert to Outlines box.
If this option is selected, the design's stitch segments will be converted to outlines. Once it has been converted, you can save it as a *.BRF file.



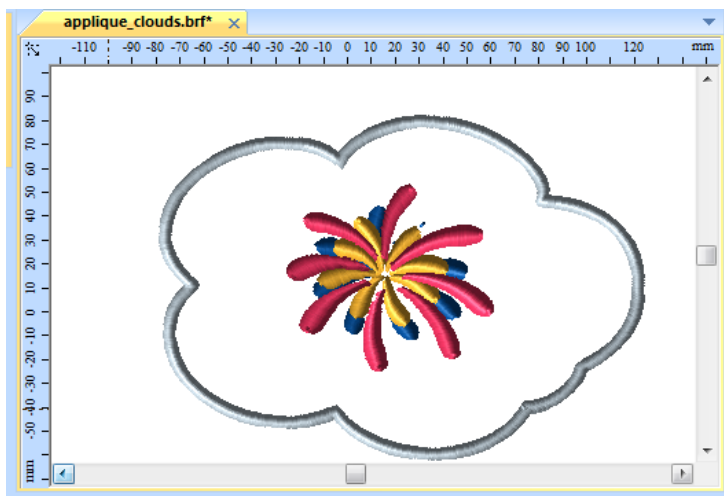
Note that stitch files must be converted to outlines in order to apply the “Remove overlapped stitches” function to them at any point in the design process.

See “Creating & Editing Appliqué Designs—Removing Overlapped Appliqué Stitches” for more information.

A preview image of the selected design appears in the small window on the right-hand side of the dialog.



- 8 Click Open.
The merged design file appears in the design workspace.



You can now select and move the stitch file to place it in the desired position relative to your lettering.

Selecting and Moving Objects in a Design

The Select Tool

The Select  tool allows you to select and modify individual design components, or groups of design components. Design components that have been selected using the Select tool can be moved, duplicated, or deleted. They can also be resized and rotated in either direction.

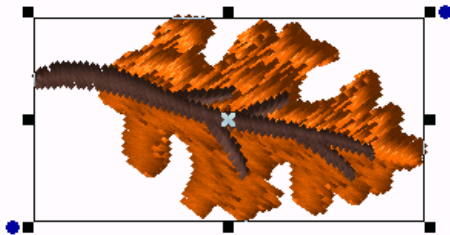
The Select tool is also used to select a number of components in order to align them as you wish; for more information, see “Aligning design components horizontally and vertically.” The Select tool can be used for text segments as well; however, to do more detailed editing of text segments, such as resizing, stretching, or rotating, you will want to select them with the Text tool.

For more information on editing with these tools, see the corresponding sections for each tool under “Creating Lettering.”

It is important to note that, whenever you open a design, all the components will be grouped by default. Therefore, if you want to use any of the following procedures to select individual segments of the embroidery design, you must first Ungroup the design. To do this, right-click on the design (you will see that the whole thing is enclosed in a selection box) and choose Ungroup from the context menu.

To select one segment in the design:

- 1 From the ribbon, click the Select  tool.
- 2 Click the design component you want to select.
The active segment is enclosed in a selection box.



To select multiple components in the design:

- 1 On the Ribbon, click the Select  tool.
- 2 Click a design component. Press CTRL on your keyboard while you click each design component not already selected.
The active design components will be enclosed in a selection box with handles.

To select all components of the design:

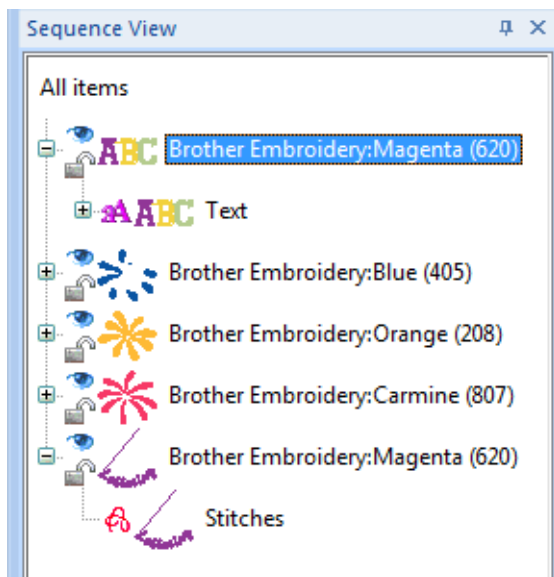
Using the Select  tool, click in the workspace, and draw a box large enough to enclose all components of the design.

- To select all the design components currently in the active window, do one of the following:
 - ♦ Click on the small down arrow under the Select tool on the ribbon, and choose **Select All**.

- ♦ Press Ctrl + A on the keyboard.

To select in the Sequence View area:

- 1 On the Ribbon, click the Select  tool.
- 2 In the Sequence View, select the group of segments which contains the desired segment or segments; if it is not already in expanded view, click the small plus sign next to the group in order to view the list of individual segments in the group.



- 3 To select one segment, click the segment from the list.
In the design workspace, the active segment is enclosed in a selection box with handles.
- 4 To select multiple segments within the Sequence View area, do any of the following:
 - ♦ Click a segment. Press CTRL on your keyboard while you click each segment not already selected.
 - ♦ Click a segment at the start of your selection. Press Shift on your keyboard while you click the segment at the end of your selection. To extend the range of selected segments, press Shift again or Shift+CTRL while you

click any segment outside the range of segments already selected.

In the design workspace, the active segments are enclosed in a selection box with handles.

- 5 To edit or change the properties of the segments, do any of the following:
 - ♦ In the design workspace, right-click the segment(s) and choose any of the options available in the edit menu.
 - ♦ In the Sequence View area, right-click the segment(s) and choose any of the options available from the menu.
 - ♦ In the Properties box, alter any property settings as required.

Copying, Cutting, and Pasting Design Components

You can use a variety of methods to copy design components in your designs. You can Copy (or Cut) and Paste using tools on the Home tab, the right-click menu, or keyboard shortcuts. See the following procedures.

To copy to the clipboard:

- 1 Select one or more design components you want to copy.
- 2 To copy design components to the clipboard, do one of the following:
 - ♦ On the Home tab, click on the Copy  button.
 - ♦ In the design workspace, right-click on the selection and choose Copy from the menu.
 - ♦ Press Ctrl + C.

The design components are copied to the clipboard.
- 3 To paste design components from the clipboard, do one of the following:
 - ♦ On the Home tab, click on the Paste  button.
 - ♦ In the design workspace, right-click anywhere and choose Paste from the menu.
 - ♦ Press Ctrl + V.

To cut to the clipboard:

- 1 Select one or more design components you want to cut.
- 2 To cut design components to the clipboard, do one of the following:

- ♦ On the Home tab, click on the Cut  button.
- ♦ In the design workspace, right-click on the selection and choose Cut from the menu.
- ♦ Press Ctrl+X.

The design components are removed from their location.

- 3 To paste design components from the clipboard, do one of the following:

- ♦ On the Home tab, click on the Paste  button.
- ♦ In the design workspace, right-click anywhere and choose Paste from the menu.
- ♦ Press Ctrl + V.



A quick way to Copy and Paste segments is to do the following: Select it, then press the CTRL key and click. Drag the mouse to the desired location on your Workspace, and then, release the mouse button to place the component.

Using the Alignment Tools

You can align appliqué segments, text, or other design components horizontally or vertically using the Align tools on the Arrange tab.

To align design segments:

- 1 Select the segments you want to align.
- 2 On the Arrange tab of the Ribbon, select the appropriate button from the following:



Align Left: Aligns all selected objects to the left-most item selected.

Align Right: Aligns all selected objects to the right-most item selected.

Align Top: Aligns all selected objects to the top-most item selected.



Align Bottom: Aligns all selected objects to the bottom-most item selected.



Vertical Center: Takes all selected objects and centers them in the selection box. The objects are moved so that they are centered top-to-bottom with each other, but they are not moved left or right.



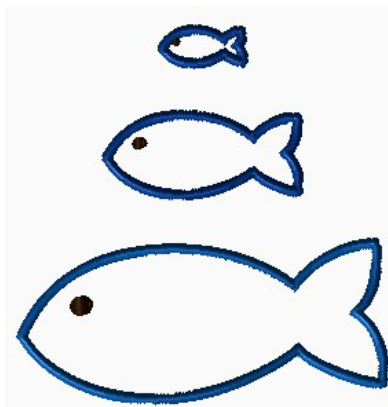
Horizontal Center: Takes all selected objects and centers them in the selection box. The objects are moved so that they are centered left-to-right with each other, but they are not moved up or down.



Center: Centers the selected objects in the current hoop. If more than one object is selected, the entire group is moved together to the center of the hoop; the objects selected remain in the same position relative to each other as they had before being centered.



Vertical center alignment



Horizontal center alignment

Moving Parts of a Design Manually

You can move the component parts of your design relative to each other by dragging them to another location.

To move a design component manually:

- 1 From the Home tab, click the Select  tool.
- 2 Click and drag the design component to its new location.
As you drag, the status line displays the horizontal (dx) and vertical (dy) distance.

Resizing Segments

Resizing a segment enlarges or reduces it horizontally or vertically, relative to the percentage you designate. You can manually resize segments in the workspace, or use the Transform tab settings available for finer control.

If the Transform tab is used to resize the selection, you have the option of resizing by absolute size, or a percentage of the segment's original size.

To resize segments manually using design handles:

- 1 Select one or more segments.
The active segment(s) is enclosed in a selection box with handles.
- 2 Do one or more of the following to resize segment(s):
 - ♦ To resize by width, click and drag the design handles located on the left and right side of the selection box.
 - ♦ To resize by height, click and drag the design handles located on the top and bottom sides of the selection box.
 - ♦ To resize proportionally, click and drag the design handles located at the top or bottom corners of the selection box.

To resize segments using the Transform tab:

- 1 Select the segment with the Select tool.
The active segment is enclosed in a selection box with handles.

- 2 In the Transform area of the Properties panel, do one of the following:
 - ♦ To resize by absolute (linear) values, check the **Absolute** checkbox; enter the desired width and height in the corresponding fields.
 - ♦ To resize by percentage, check the **Relative** check box; enter the desired percentage change of width and height in the corresponding fields.



To maintain the proportions of an object while resizing it, select Maintain aspect ratio if not already selected

- 3 Click Apply.

Nudging Segments

Nudging moves the selected design component or group of design components. Nudging is similar to dragging the design component but the distance that the design component moves is smaller.

To nudge up:

- Use Ctrl + .

To nudge down:

- Use Ctrl + .

To nudge left:

- Use Ctrl + .

To nudge right:

- Use Ctrl + .

Deleting Segments

Deleting a design component removes it from the design. The only way to retrieve a design component you delete is to use the Undo  tool from the Quick Access tool bar immediately after you delete it.

To delete a design component:

- 1 From the Home tab, click the Select  tool.
- 2 Select the design component.
- 3 There are three ways to delete a design component:
 - ♦ Right-click and select Delete from the shortcut menu.
 - ♦ Press Delete on your keyboard.
 - ♦ Choose the Delete command from the Home Tab on the ribbon.

Rotating a Segment

Rotating a design component moves it around the center point of the selection. The rotate tools on the Arrange tab may be used to rotate text or merged stitch designs through 90° increments. To rotate text through a smaller angle, you can rotate the selection using the frame handles, or by using the Rotate Angle  tool on the Arrange tab; the Rotate Angle tool allows you to type in an exact angle of rotation.

See “Rotating the Text Frame” in the section on Creating Text.

To rotate segments manually:

- 1 Select one or more segments you want to rotate.
The active segment(s) is enclosed in a selection box with handles.
- 2 Move your mouse over the blue rotation handle beside the top, right or the bottom left design handle.
You see the cursor change to a circular arrow.

- 3 Click and drag the rotation bead to adjust the box to the angle you want.



The number of degrees of rotation is displayed on the status line in the bottom left corner of the workspace window.

To rotate segments using the Transform tools:

- 1 Select one or more design components you want to rotate.
The active design component(s) is enclosed in a selection box.
- 2 From the Arrange tab on the ribbon, select one of the following:



Rotate Left: Rotates one or more selected objects to the left by 90° increments.



Rotate Right: Rotates one or more selected objects to the right by 90° increments.



Rotate Angle: When clicked, this will open the Rotation dialog. In the dialog, enter the exact number of degrees of rotation you want to apply to the selection, then click OK.

Removing Overlapped Appliqué Stitches

When you create a design containing multiple appliqués, and some of them are overlapped by other segments, there is a function that will remove the portion of the border stitches that is underneath the overlapping segment. Note that the placement and tackdown stitches in overlapped portions of the applique will not be removed.

The “Remove Overlapped Stitches” function will also work if the appliqué is overlapped by an “accent” design – that is, one of the pre-installed designs that are added with the Add Designs  tool.

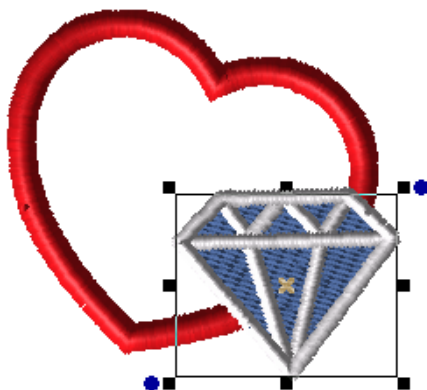


Note, however, that “Remove overlapped stitches” will not be applicable to designs that are brought in using the Merge tool.

This function also allows you to retain some of the overlapped border stitches; this is done by setting an Allowed overlap distance. Leaving some overlap helps eliminate the gaps that can sometimes occur when all the overlap is removed.

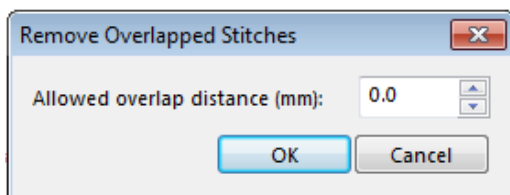
To remove overlap:

- 1 Select the top segment that overlaps other segments or designs.



- 2 Right-click, and choose Remove Overlapped Stitches from the shortcut menu.

You see the Allowed overlap distance dialog.

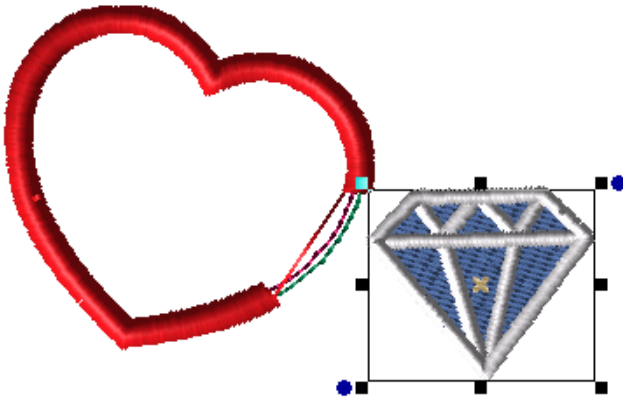


- 3 To retain some overlap between the stitch segments, type the distance in the box, and click OK.



The default is set at 0.5 mm. This will prevent any gaps from occurring when stitching the design.

The underlying stitches are removed.



In this example, the overlapped portion of the border stitches of the underlying appliqué segment has been removed (shown by moving the top segments aside). Notice, however, that the tack-down and placement stitches have been retained.

Working with the Color Palette

In Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, you can change the color (thread) of any segment of your design. If you can select it, you can change its color.



The color palette, which is located along the top edge of the design space, shows you the thread color in the thread chart that is currently selected.

Selecting a Thread Chart

Pacesetter Simply Appliqué comes with a large number of the most popular manufacturers' thread charts already loaded. You are able to choose from amongst these charts by clicking on the Thread Chart button , which is on the left end of the palette. This will display the whole list of thread charts as a drop-down list. Click on the one that you want, and those thread colors will be loaded into the color palette.

Searching for a Specific Color

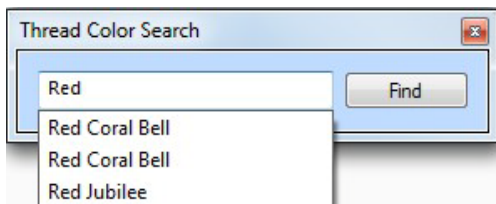
The Find button , located near the left end of the thread palette, allows you to search for a particular thread in the palette, if you know the name or thread number.

To search for a thread color:

- 1 Click the Find  button.
You see the Thread Color Search dialog.
- 2 Type in all or part of the name or number of the thread.



If you only know part of the thread name, and there is more than one possible match for that partial name, the search dialog will present you with a number of choices (as in the example below).



- 3 When you have found the color you want, click on it to select it.
- 4 Click the Find button.
The color you were looking for will now be the selected color in the palette.

Changing a Thread Color

Pacesetter Simply Appliqué allows you to adjust the colors of the lettering you create, or indeed any segment of the design, by using the Color Palette; you do this by choosing thread objects in the Color palette.



When changing the color of a lettering segment, you can select it with either the Text tool or the Select tool; however, other types of segments (such as those imported with the Merge tool) must be selected with the Select tool.

To change thread colors:

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Select a segment in the workspace with the Select tool or one of the text tools.
 - ♦ In the Sequence view, click on one of the segments.
- 2 In the Color Palette, click the color box with the thread color you want to use.



If you hover over a color square on the palette, the thread type and number will show beside the mouse pointer.

Garment Templates

Garment Templates is a feature that allows you to see how your embroidery design will look in the context of an actual garment, without having to sew it out. In this feature, you choose a graphic representation of a garment from a list, and then select a background for it – you can choose either a solid color for this, or one of a number of fabric patterns.

You can incorporate text segments and/or designs into the Garment Templates, and save it as a *.BRF file. When you re-open this file, both the design and garment information (e.g., fabric or color and size) will be retained.

To use Garment Templates:

- 1 Create a new design, or open an existing file
- 2 On the Home tab, click the Garment Templates  icon.
You see the Garment Templates dialog.



- 3 From the garment drop-down list, choose a garment template.
- 4 To select the background of the garment, do one of the following:

- ♦ To choose a solid color:
 - ♦ Click the color chip next to the Garment field.
You see an array of color swatches.
 - ♦ Click on the “swatch” of the desired color.

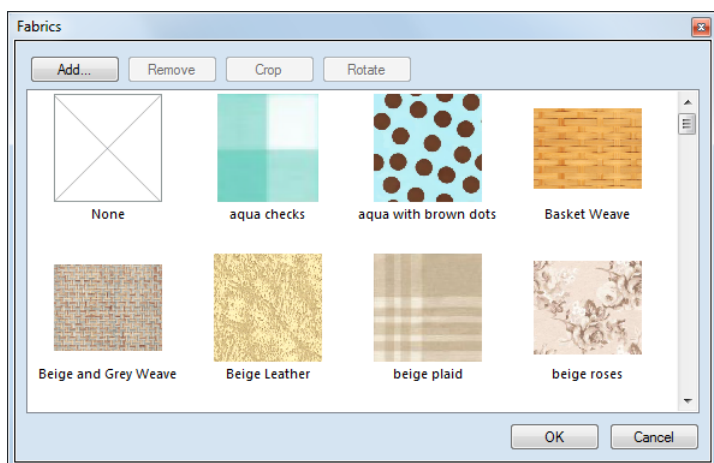


If you want to select a different color for the garment template, click on the More Colors button at the bottom of the given array of color swatches. This will open up the Color dialog, where you can choose any RGB color available from the palette.

The Garment color will change to the selected color.

- ♦ To choose a fabric background:
 - ♦ Click the Select... button.

You see the Fabrics dialog, which shows thumbnail images of the fabric patterns available.



- ♦ Choose a fabric from the list:
 - ♦ The pattern of the selected fabric will appear in the workspace.
- 5 (Optional) Change the height and/or width of the garment template. Do one of the following:
- ♦ Type a value into the Height or Width boxes.
 - ♦ Enter a percentage change in either of the boxes that have the % symbol following them.



The “Keep aspect ratio” box is checked by default; this ensures that the height and width stay proportional to each other as you change the value of one or the other. To change the height without changing the width, or vice versa, uncheck this box.

6 Click Okay.

The garment appears in your workspace.



Once the garment is on screen, you can select it and rotate by clicking and dragging on the blue circles around the handles. You can also resize the garment template manually on screen, by clicking and dragging the black square handles at the corners of the selection frame.

Using the Line and Shape Tools

Drawing Lines

You can use the Line tool to create artwork (that is, outlines without stitches) in designs. You can draw either straight or curved points. Use the Close Shape tool to convert an open shape to a closed shape. These artwork designs can then be converted into printable image files, using the ScanNCut tool (see above).



If you make mistakes as you draw, you can undo your last action by pressing Backspace on your keyboard; this will remove the points one at a time, in reverse order.

To create lines with the Line Tool:

- 1 On the Tools tab, select the Line  tool.
- 2 Click in the design workspace to place points:
 - ♦ To place a straight point, click in the design workspace.
 - ♦ To place a curved point, press and hold CTRL on your keyboard while clicking.
 - ♦ To begin creating a straight line again, release CTRL on your keyboard.

You see the curve previewed in the workspace as you place the anchor points.

- 3 To close the segment, do one of the following:
 - ♦ On the Tools tab, click the Close Shape  tool.
 - ♦ Press **H** on your keyboard.
- 4 Right-click to complete the segment.
Click on Apply Stitches to add a stitch type to the segment.

Editing Artwork with the Edit Shape Tool

Use the Edit Shape  tool to add or delete anchor points (nodes) on an vector artwork segment (such as those created with the line tool) or embroidery segment that contains outline

(e.g., a run, satin, or appliqué). When you select the segment, and then select the Edit Shape tool, the anchor points appear as blue squares along the outline of the shape.

Adding anchor points gives you finer control over the shape of the outline segment; when you delete anchor points you simplify the outline.

You can also use this tool to move the anchor points, allowing you to modify the shape of an existing line or shape.

To add an anchor point:

- 1 Select a segment.
- 2 On the Tools tab, click the Edit Shape  tool.
- 3 Right-click the location where you want to add an anchor point.
You see a context menu.
- 4 Choose Add Point from the shortcut menu.
The new point appears on the selected line.

To delete an anchor point:

- 1 Select a segment with the Select  tool.
- 2 On the Tools tab, click the Edit Shape  tool.
- 3 Right-click the anchor point you want to delete.
You see a context menu.
- 4 Choose Delete Point from the shortcut menu.
The anchor point is removed from the selected line.

To change the shape of an existing artwork outline:

- 1 Select a segment with the Select  tool.
- 2 On the Tools tab, click the Edit Shape  tool.
- 3 The anchor points appear on the segment, as small blue squares.
- 4 To re-shape the outline, do the following:
 - ♦ Click and drag on an anchor point to move it to the desired position.

- ♦ Release the mouse button.
- 5 Repeat step 4 for any other anchors, as required.
- 6 Click in an empty area of the workspace (or click on the Select tool) to de-select the Edit Shape tool.

The outline will take on the new shape.

Changing the Properties of an Anchor Point

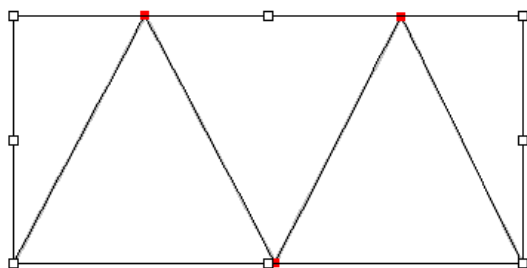
Using the Edit Shape tool, you can change the properties of an anchor point. By default, when an anchor is placed, it will create straight point - which is to say, the angle of the lines on either side go straight to the adjacent anchor points. The point may be moved, but there are no direction lines that can be move to change the shape of the path.

However, when the Edit Shape tool is active, you can right-click on the anchor point and change the given straight point to a smooth or cusp point, which have direction lines that you can click and drag to change the corner shape.

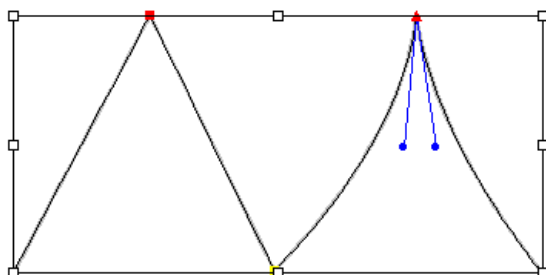
To change anchor point properties:

- 1 Select a segment with the Select  tool.
- 2 On the Tools tab, click the Edit Shape  tool.
The anchor points appear on the segment.
- 3 Right-click an anchor point.
You see a context menu.
- 4 From the context menu, select one of the following:
 - ♦ **Cusp:** Allows editing (direction and length) of the direction lines on either side of the anchor point; permits you to make a sharp (or shallow) bend to a curve.
 - ♦ **Smooth:** Constrains the angle of the direction lines to 180° and allows you to vary the length of the direction line

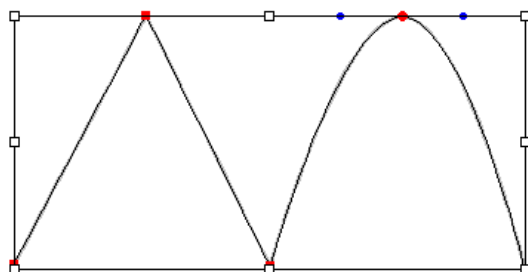
side of the anchor point. Creates a smooth transition on either side of the point.



The original artwork (Line Tool) segment.



The original segment with the point of the right triangle converted to cusp, and the direction lines adjusted to create a sharp peak



The same segment with the point of the right triangle converted to smooth.

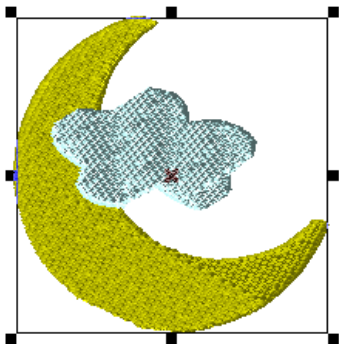
Converting to Appliqué

The Convert to Appliqué  tool instantly converts a selected outline segment into an appliqué, complete with positioning, tackdown, and border stitches. This tool may be applied to any embroidery segment, just so long as it contains outlines (e.g. *.BRF file). It will also convert artwork segments, such as imported *.FCM files, or artwork that has been created within Pacesetter Simply Appliqué using the Line  tool.

When a segment has been converted, it will be assigned the default appliqué properties; however, you can modify any of these (e.g. Appliqué border, stitch length, offsets) in the Properties Panel; see “Appliqué Properties,” below, for more information.

To convert a selection to appliqué;

- 1 Using the Select tool, select the segment (or segments) that you want to convert.



Two normal fill segments selected for conversion to appliqué.

- 2 On the Tools tab, click the Convert to Appliqué  tool.
The segment(s) will be converted to appliqué.
- 3 Adjust properties in the properties panel.



The design after conversion to appliqué, thread color change, and adding fabric backgrounds.

- 4 Save the file.

Printing Designs

You can make print-outs of your designs in Pacesetter Simply Appliqué. These print-outs not only give you a preview of what the design will look like, but they have a lot of other information as well - the number of stitches in the design and its overall size. Also, by selecting the “Print Color Analysis” option in the Print settings dialog, you can also have printed the color, name, and length of each thread used.

Previewing a Design before Printing

You can preview a worksheet on the screen before sending it to the printer.

To preview a design:

- 1 From the Quick Access Toolbar, click on the Print Preview



button.

- 2 To zoom in and out of the previewed worksheet, do the following:
 - ♦ To zoom in on the worksheet, click Zoom In and scroll to view specific parts of the design.

- ♦ To zoom out on the worksheet, click Zoom Out and scroll to view specific parts of the design.
- 3 To close print preview and return to the design window, click Close.

Printing Design Worksheets

You can print a design, without previewing it, by selecting the

Print Setup  tool. This button opens your computer's Print dialog, where you can choose printer options such as how many copies you want to print.

You can also print worksheets of your design immediately, without previewing the design or changing printer options. To do this, choose the Direct Print  button.

To print a worksheet for your design:

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Click the Print Setup  button.
 - ♦ Press Ctrl+P on the keyboard.

You see the Print Setup dialog.
- 2 Make any required changes to the print settings.
- 3 Click OK to send the file to the printer.

Changing the Print Settings

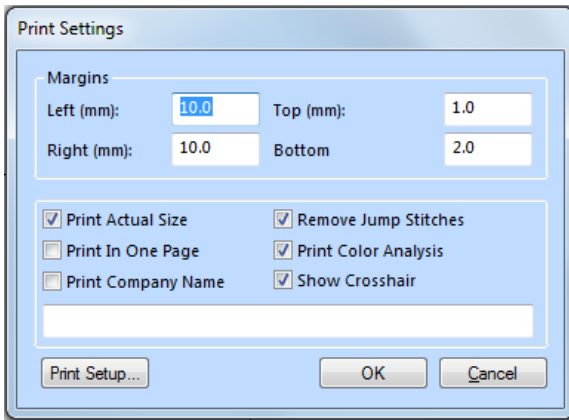
You can customize print settings for your embroidery designs. Pacesetter Simply Appliqué allows you to adjust the image and worksheet information displayed in design printouts.

To change a design's print settings:

- 1 Click the Pacesetter Button , and select Print—Print Preview  from the menu.

You see the print preview window, displaying your design.
- 2 On the preview's toolbar, click Settings.

You see the Print Settings dialog.



- 3 In the Margins area, enter the margin sizes you want for your design worksheet.
- 4 Select Print Actual Size to have your design print in its actual size.
- 5 Select Print In One Page to print the design on a single worksheet page.



If Print Color Analysis is selected along with Print In One Page, your print out will display a basic thread sequence view. This includes a simplified view of the colors used, the color sequence and the thread consumption.

- 6 Select Print Company Name to have the name of your company name printed on your design worksheet. Enter your company name in the box below.
- 7 To prevent jump stitches from showing on your print preview, check the Remove Jump Stitches box.
- 8 Select Print Color Analysis to print an expanded thread sequence view that includes a view of the colors used, the color sequence, and the thread consumption for each color.
- 9 Select Show Crosshair to print a set of crosshairs superimposed on the design print-out.
- 10 Click OK to save the changes to print settings.
- 11 Click Print to print out the print preview, or Close to exit without printing.

CHAPTER 3:

Creating Text & Editing Text Properties

The Pacesetter Simply Appliqué Text tool allows you to add lettering to your appliqué designs. The software includes both appliqué and regular embroidery fonts.

Topics covered in this chapter:

- Creating lettering with the Text tool
- Working with blocks of text and individual letters within text segments, to adjust their size, shape, and orientation
- Changing the thread colors of lettering - whole blocks of text of individual letters
- Adjusting text properties using the properties panel

Creating Lettering

Text segments are created using the Text  tool. It can create single or multiple lines of text in the same segment.

The text will be generated as a straight line and with the normal proportions of the given font; however, you can use the frame handles surrounding the lettering to modify its shape. See the sections below, “Adjusting Text Frames” and “Working with Individual Letters.”

To create normal text:

- 1 On the Home tab click on the Text  tool.
- 2 Click once in the design window.



If another text item was already selected, your first click only de-selected that item. You will have to click again to place a new text segment.

An empty text frame appears in the workspace and the mouse pointer changes to an arrow with the letter A next to it .

- 3 Type the desired text; to create a multi-line text segment, press **ENTER**, which will drop the cursor down one line, and continue to enter your text.
- 4 Right-click to complete the text segment.
Your text appears in the design. You can now make any other changes to the text segment in the Text Properties box.
- 5 To change the font, do the following:
 - ♦ In the Text area of the Properties panel, click on the down-arrow to the right of the font field.
You see a list of fonts.
 - ♦ Select the desired font from the list.
A preview of the selected font is displayed at the top of the properties panel.
- 6 Click **Apply** in the Properties panel.
The selected font will be applied. For more information on changing other text settings, see “Adjusting Text Properties”.

Working with Text Frames

In Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, you can modify your lettering in a number of different ways once you have created it. You can change the overall size of the text, the height, the slant, the spacing between letters (kerning), and so on.

There are two main methods of changing the size and shape of a text segment: directly, by clicking and dragging on the outline handles in the workspace, or indirectly, by changing the parameters of the Properties panel. The following sections will show you how to use handles for direct text manipulation; for more information about how to use the Properties panel, see, “Adjusting Text Properties”.

Adjusting Size of a Text Segment

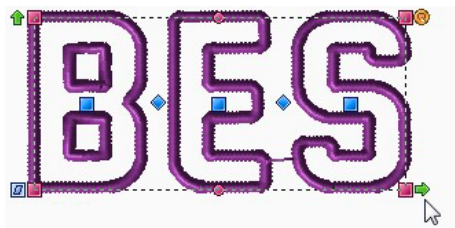
To change the size of a text segment manually, you can use the Proportional Sizing handle. This is the green arrow located on the top-left corner of the text frame.



Click and drag on the handle to change the overall size of the text; up to increase the size, or down to decrease the size. Notice that, with this handle, the size of the text changes proportionally; that is, if you increase the size of the segment, the letters will increase in height by the same degree that they increase in width.

Adjusting the Width of Text

If you want to change the width of the text of segment, without changing the height, use the frame's Width Handle.



The Width Handle is the green arrow at the bottom-right of the text frame. Click and drag it to the right to increase the width, and to the left to decrease the width.



If you want to adjust the height of a design, it can be done in the Height box in the Text tab. Enter the new size and click Apply.

Adjusting the Corners of Text Segments

Use the Corner Handles to change the shape of a text segment. The Corner Handles are at each corner of the text frame, and are pink in color.



When you click and drag these handles up or down, they change the position of the selected corner of the text frame; when you release the mouse button, the embroidery is regenerated to match the change in shape. This gives you the ability to create text that slopes up or down.

Using the Envelope Handles

When selected with the Text tool, a text segment will be surrounded by a flexible bounding box, called an envelope. You can adjust this shape by moving the Envelope Handles.



The Envelope Handles are the pink circles, located at the mid-point of the top and bottom borders of the text frame. Click and drag these handles to make the top and/or bottom of the frame concave (“bowed in”) or convex (“bowed out”).

Rotating Text

Use the Rotation Handle to change the angle of a text segment. This is the orange circle at the top-left corner of the text frame.

To rotate a segment, first position the mouse over this handle so that the cursor will change to a circle-arrow handle . Then, drag the handle to rotate the segment to the desired angle. Drag up to rotate counter-clockwise, and down to rotate clockwise. Notice that, as you rotate, the tool displays an outline preview of the lettering, showing how far you are rotating it. Release the mouse button to “drop” the segment, and generate the stitches at the new angle.



Dragging this handle rotates the design to any angle. You will see an outline of the design rotate onscreen as you are dragging, and the text will be regenerated when you release the mouse.

Adjusting the Slant of Text

The angle of the letters in a text object can be adjusted with the Slant Handle. The Slant Handle is the square blue handle located in the lower-left of the selection box.



To adjust the slant of text, select the text object you want to adjust, click the Slant Handle and drag. To add a forward (positive) slant to the letters, drag to the right and to add a backward (negative) slant, drag to the left.

Reset Frame

The Reset Frame function allows you to undo any of the frame adjustments described above (e.g. rotating, changing the envelope, etc.) and restore it to the original state. All frame adjustments will be undone.

To reset a text frame:

- 1 Select one of the text tools.
- 2 Select the text frame, and right-click.
You see a context menu.



- 3 Click Reset Frame.
The text will be return to the original state.



Working with Individual Letters

With the Text tool selected, you can make changes to individual letters within the text segments in your designs. You are able to select a letter, and move it, rotate it, and resize it by using the handles that surround the letter when it is selected. You can also change the spacing of letters within the word with the special kerning handles.



Notice that the Frame Handles change to a different color when an individual letter is selected.

Adjusting the Space between Letters (Kerning)

The space between individual letters can be adjusted using the Kerning Handles.



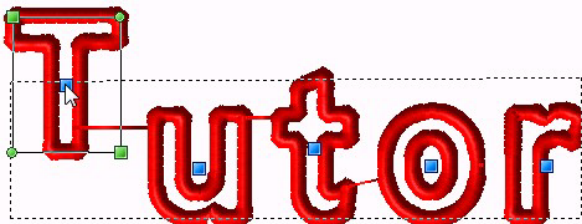
Kerning Handles are blue diamonds, located between the letters of your text segment. You can drag these horizontally to adjust the spacing of the text.



When you move a Kerning Handle in a word, you adjust the space between only the two letters on either side of the handle you are moving; the spacing between the other letters remains the same. So, if you add space, you will see the whole length of text expand by this amount.

Moving Individual Letters

Individual letters can be moved using the Letter Handles. These appear as blue squares, centered on each letter in the segment.



To select a letter, click on its Letter Handle; once the individual letter is selected, you can adjust its position by dragging with the mouse.

Selecting a letter also activates the Letter Frame around that letter. This frame displays handles that allow you to resize or rotate it; see following sections.

Resizing Individual Letters

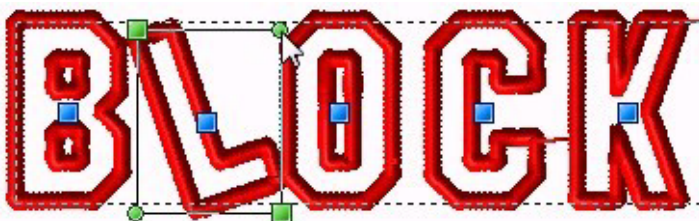
When an individual letter has been selected, you can resize it by clicking and dragging the Letter Size Handles. The Letter Size Handles are green squares that are located in the corners of the letter frame.



When you hover over these handles, a double-ended arrow appears; by dragging up or down on this handle, you increase or decrease the size

Rotating Individual Letters

When you select an individual letter with its Letter Handle, you can rotate it by clicking and dragging the Letter Rotation Handles. The Letter Rotation Handles are the green circles at the corners of the Letter Frame. When you hover over these handles, the mouse pointer will become a circle with arrows, like this. 



Drag up to rotate counter-clockwise, and down to rotate clockwise. As you rotate, the tool displays an outline preview of the letter, showing how far you are rotating it..



When the cursor is placed over the Text Function Handles, the cursor changes for the different functions.

Working with Color

With Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, you are able to choose a text item's color from a large variety of thread colors. You apply the color by selecting from the colors available in your currently loaded thread palette.

For more information on how to use the thread palette, and how to change the current thread palette, see "Working with the Color Palette."

Changing the Color of a Text Segment

The following procedure applies to situations where you want to simply change the thread color of an existing text segment to a new color.

To change the thread color of a Text item:

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Select the text item in the workspace, using either the Select tool or one of the text tools.
 - ♦ Click on the text item in the Sequence view.
- 2 In the Color Palette, click the color box with the thread color you want to use.



If you hover over a color square on the Palette, the thread type and number will show beside the mouse pointer.

Changing the Color of Letters - Normal Embroidery

If an individual letter has been selected, its color can easily be changed. Selecting the letter allows you to select a new color from the color palette.

To change colors of individual letters in a text segment:

- 1 Using one of the text tools, select a text segment.
The selection frame and letter beads appear on the text.
- 2 Select the letter you want to change by clicking on its letter bead (blue square superimposed on the letter).
The letter is enclosed in a selection frame.



- 3 Click a color in the Color Palette to change the color of the letter.
The letter will change to the selected color.



- 4 Repeat steps 2 – 3 for each letter you want to change.
- 5 Click elsewhere in the workspace to de-select the text.



Changing the Color of Letters - Appliqué Lettering

In order to stop the machine so that you can place the fabric pieces to be sewn on to the garment, the Appliqué Style lettering segment inserts a color change between each positioning, tackdown, and border segment. This means that, when first generated, the lettering segment will display many colors.

You can change the colors of lettering in an Appliqué segment by selecting a color from the list on the Color Palette.

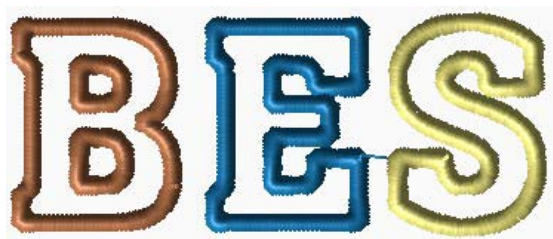
In the normal sewing-out of an Appliqué text segment, the machine will not stop between the border stitches of one letter and the positioning stitches of the subsequent one; so, the last color of one letter (the border stitches) will be the same as the first color of the next (that letter's positioning stitches).



However, you can force the segment to stop between letters by inserting the tilde symbol (~) between letters. (In the example below, you would type B~E~S.) If you add these stops, there will be three stops for each letter, and changing every third thread will change the color of the corresponding letter's border stitches.

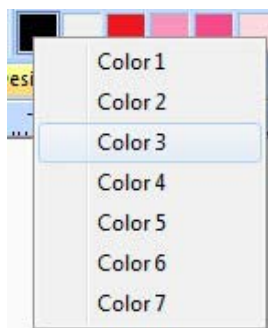
To change the color of letters in an Appliqué Text segment:

- 1 Select the Appliqué Text segment.



- 2 In the color palette, find the color you wish to apply to the first letter of the segment, and click on it.

You see the a menu of colors.

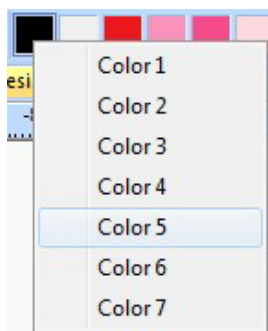


- 3 To set the color of the first letter, in the Options menu, click on Color 3. (In the first letter of an Appliqué-style text segment, Color 1 refers to the positioning stitches, and Color 2 to the tackdown stitches; Color 3 is the thread color of the visible border stitches).

The first letter changes to the chosen color.



- 4 Choose the color you wish to apply to the next letter and click on it.



- 5 From the menu, click on Color 5. (For the second letter of the appliqué segment, the positioning stitches will be sewn using thread color 3, and the tackdown stitches color 4).

The second letter will change to the chosen color.



- 6 Repeat steps #4 and #5 for each letter in the segment, changing every other color in the appliqué segment, until you have changed all the colors required.



Alternatively, you can change colors by expanding the Appliqué segment in the Sequence View. Then, each portion of the appliqué (positioning, tackdown, and border) can be selected individually. Then, you can change the color of the selection by clicking on the desired color in the color palette.

Creating Multi-color Text for Regular Embroidery Fonts

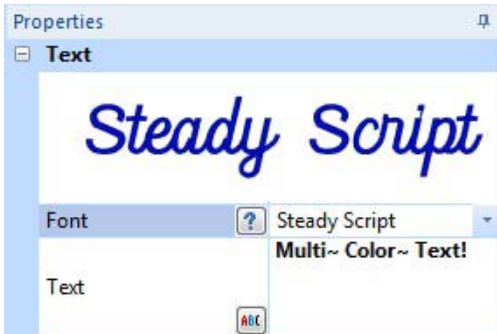
When you are creating design compositions involving lettering, you may find that you want to have two or more colors in a single line of text. In Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, this can be easily done using the Properties panel.

You accomplish this by inserting a special character, the tilde (~) into your text. Inserting these characters divides your text segment into sub-segments; each of the sub-segments that are created this way gets its own color change identifier label (Color1, Color2, etc.). These color changes can then be assigned its own thread color on the Color Palette.

To insert thread color changes within a text segment:

- 1 Select the text segment.

- 2 In the **Text** field of the Text Properties panel, type a tilde (~) between letters in each position that you want a color change to occur.

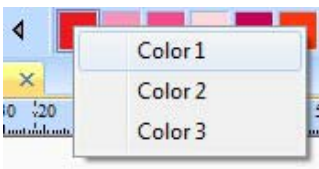


- 3 Click Apply.
You see the colors change for all text sub segments after the first one, which retains the original color.



The text segment, as it appears initially, after being divided into sub segments. The first subsegment retains the original color, and the subsequent ones are assigned arbitrary "placeholder" colors (until you chose your own).

- 4 To apply your choice of colors to the sub-segments, move the mouse pointer to the desired color in the Color Palette and left-click.
A context menu appears, listing the text sub-segment color change numbers in the order they appear.



Selecting the colors for the individual sub-segments; in this example, applying a red thread color to the first segment, the word 'Multi'.

- 5 From the context menu, click on the appropriate color change number to apply the chosen thread color to it.
The sub-segment changes to the chosen color.
- 6 Repeat step 5 for each sub-segment in your list.



The text segment with new thread colors applied.



The example outlined above demonstrates two color changes being applied between words, but you can apply changes in exactly the same way between individual letters in a word.

Note that the tildes do not add any space between characters or whole words in your text.

Auto-inserting Color Changes into Text

The Auto Insert Color Change feature is another way to quickly and easily create multi-color text. This tool automatically inserts a color change between each letter in the selected text.

To auto-insert color changes in a text segment:

- 1 Select a text segment.



- 2 In the Text field of the properties panel, click the Auto Insert Color Change  button.

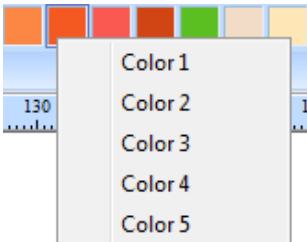
- 3 Click Apply.

A color change will be placed between each letter in the text segment.



In the properties panel, note that the color changes will appear as tildes (~) between each letter. If you want to have a fewer color changes in the text, you can achieve this by manually deleting some of the tildes in the text field; click Apply to see the changes.

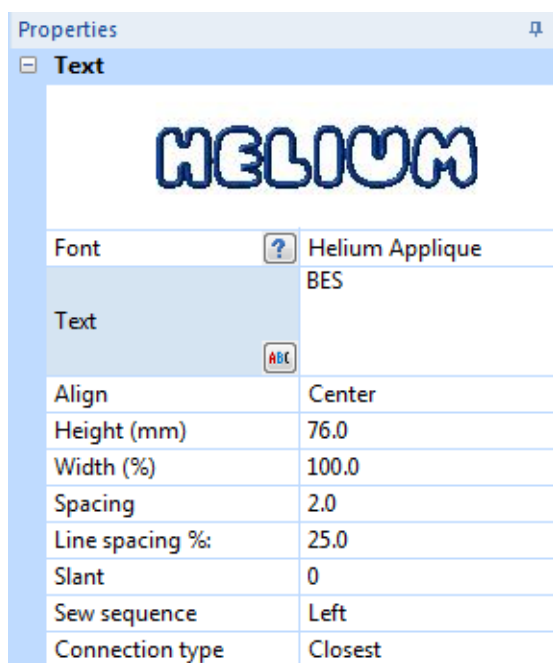
- 4 To change the colors of individual letters, move the mouse pointer to the desired color in the Color Palette and left-click. *A context menu appears, listing the color changes in the order they appear in your text.*



- 5 From the context menu, click the appropriate color change number to apply the chosen thread color to it. *The letter changes to the chosen color.*
- 6 Repeat steps 4- 5 for each sub-segment in your list.

Adjusting Text Properties

The Properties panel appears (in the default configuration) to the right of the workspace. It displays, and allows you to modify, all the properties associated with the lettering in your designs.



You can use this area of the panel to change the lettering, choose a font, and select the height, alignment, and spacing of the letters, among other properties.



If you need to make room in the Properties panel in order to see some of the fields better, you can collapse one or more areas by clicking the small minus sign next to its name; the box will then display a small plus sign. Clicking on the plus sign expands that area again.

The properties that you will see displayed will be slightly different depending on which type of text segment (normal embroidery or appliqué) is currently selected.

Changing the Text

As well as being able to type directly on the screen, you can also input your text by entering it into the Text field on the Properties panel.

To edit text in the Properties panel:

- 1 Select the text object you want to edit.
- 2 In the Text area of the Properties panel, click in the Text field to select it.



If the Properties panel is not already visible, you can display it by pressing Alt + Enter on your keyboard.

- 3 Type the desired text into the Text field.
- 4 Click Apply to save your changes.

Changing the Font

You can change the font type of text objects using the drop-down list of fonts in the Properties panel. At the top of the area, you see a preview image showing a sample of the selected font.



You can choose from two types of fonts at the outset; embroidery fonts or Appliqué fonts. For more information, see “Displaying font properties.”

To change a font type:

- 1 Select the text segment you want to alter.

- 2 From the Font list, select the font you want to use.



You can preview the fonts available by clicking the arrow to the right of the font name. This will display a drop-down list of the available fonts; scroll through the list by dragging the track button. You can click on each font name to display a preview of the font in the Text area, at the top of the properties area.

- 3 Click Apply to save your changes.

You see your text's font type altered accordingly.

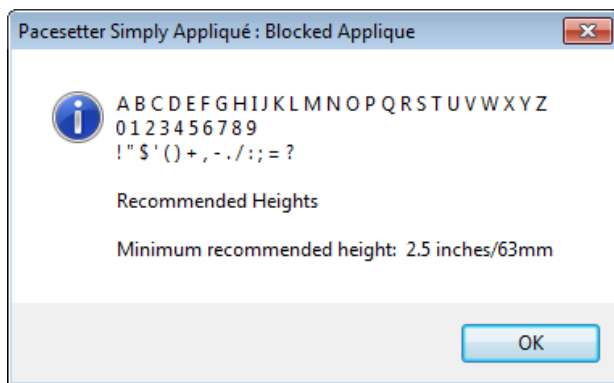
Displaying a Font's Available Characters

In Properties panel, there is a tool which displays all the characters (keystrokes) that can be entered for available embroidery fonts. For example, some fonts only allow you to enter uppercase characters, while other fonts allow you to enter both uppercase and lowercase characters. The available characters box also tells you the minimum and maximum recommended heights for sewing out the font.

To display an embroidery font's available keystrokes:

- 1 Display the Properties panel, if it is not already visible.
- 2 In the Text area, select the font you want to use in the Font field.
- 3 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ Click on the available characters button  to the immediate left of the font field.
 - ♦ Hover the mouse pointer over the font preview image at the top of the Properties panel.

A new window displays all the available keystrokes.



Adjusting the Height of Text

The Height property refers to the tallest character in a given font. So, when a text segment contains both uppercase and lowercase letters, it is the size of largest uppercase letters that (usually) is set by this property.

To change the height of lettering:

- 1 Select the text object you want to alter.
- 2 In the Text area of the Properties panel, select the Height field.
- 3 Type in the height you want your letters to be.
- 4 Click Apply to save your changes.

The property label (Height) is highlighted in blue.

You see your text's height altered accordingly.

Adjusting Letter Spacing

The font spacing property controls the horizontal spacing between letters in a text segment. The normal (default) value for the font spacing is zero. You can set the font spacing to a negative or a positive value. If you set the value to less than zero, then the spacing between letters decreases; if you set the value to greater than zero, then the spacing increases.

Notice that the spacing property applies to the whole segment. If you want to change the spacing selectively, to individual gaps between letters, you can use the Kerning Handles. See “Adjusting the Space between letters.”

To change font spacing:

- 1 Select a text segment.
- 2 In the Text area of the Properties panel, click in the Spacing field to select it.
- 3 Enter the font spacing value you want to use.
- 4 Click Apply to save your changes.

You see your text's letter spacing altered accordingly.

Changing the Slant Setting

Use the Slant setting to create a slanted effect in text objects. Slant changes the angle of the lettering, away from the vertical. A negative value slants your lettering to the left; a positive value slants it to the right.



Negative slant to the left and positive slant to the right.

To change slant settings:

- 1 Select the text object you want to alter.
- 2 In the Text area of the Properties panel, select the Slant field.
- 3 Enter the slant value you want to use. To slant your lettering to the left, enter a negative value. To slant your lettering to the right, enter a positive value.
- 4 Click Apply to save your changes.

You see your text altered accordingly.

Adjusting Width Percentage

The Width Percentage changes the overall width of a text segment. You can adjust the Width Percentage to alter the appearance of the text object, or to allow it to fit the hoop better.



When you change the width of a segment using the Width Handle, the Width Percentage of the selected segment will be adjusted automatically to reflect the change.

To change Width Percentage:

- 1 Select the text object you want to alter.
- 2 In the Text area of the Properties panel, select the Width field.
- 3 Enter the Width Percentage value you want to use.
- 4 Click Apply to save your changes.

You see your text's width percentage altered accordingly.

Sew Sequence

This setting determines the position in the text segment at which the sewing will begin. Choose between Left, Right or Center.

Setting the Connection Type

Use the connection type settings to choose the way that letters are connected in lettering. The connection types are As Digitized, Closest Point, and Furthest Point.

To set the Connection type:

- 1 In the Text area of the Properties panel, select one of the following from the Connection list:
 - ♦ Select As Digitized to connect lettering using the original digitized order.
 - ♦ Select Closest Point to have the connections move to the closest point between letters.
 - ♦ Select Furthest Point to have the connections more to the furthest point between letters.
- 2 Click Apply.

The connections will be adjusted accordingly.

Line Spacing

This property controls the spacing between lines in multi-line text segments. This quantity is expressed as percentage of the text's height property.

Align

The Align setting only applies to lettering segments with more than one line. This property is equivalent to the alignment of paragraphs in word-processors; you can align your text on the left, right, or center.

Resetting the Text Frame

You can right-click on any text object, regardless of its type, and an edit menu will appear. This menu allows you reset the form of the text frames.

Resetting the Frame

The Reset Frame command is useful when you have altered your text object a bit too much and want to start over. For details on the procedure, see [Creating Text—Text Frames-An Overview—Reset Frame](#).

Resetting Individual Letters

If you have selected a single letter in a text segment, the context menu will have an additional option, the Reset Letter command. Use this command in cases where you have manipulated a letter and want to reset it so that it looks as it would if it was never individually adjusted.



This command is available when you activate individual letter size handles and right-click the individual letter.

Appliqué Text Properties

If you need to create large letters, Appliqué style text is one way to reduce the number of stitches required. With appliqué lettering, you use cut pieces of fabric in place of large fill stitch areas.



There are three different embroidery segments for each letter in appliqué style text:

- Positioning stitches. These sew onto the garment first, and serve as a guide for placing the appliqué fabric.
- Tackdown stitches. Once you have placed the appliqué fabric, the tackdown stitches hold it in place.
- The appliqué border. Border stitches run all the way around the outline of each letter to securely attach the appliqué fabric to the garment.

Appliqué Border Settings

There are four different kinds of border stitches that can be applied to appliqué borders: Satin, Motif, Blanket, and Run. The specific properties that can be adjusted for your lettering depend to some extent on the type of border stitch you specify. For more information about the settings for each of these types, see the procedures for each type.

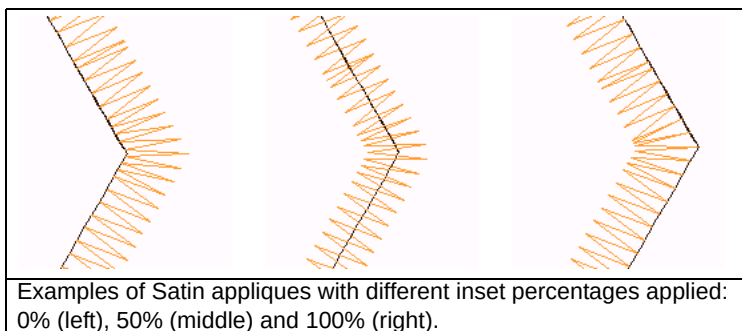
Properties that all types of appliqué lettering have in common, such as tackdown offset and fabric fill, are each dealt with in their own sections.

Satin Settings

You can modify the settings and make all changes to the satin stitches in the Appliqué box.

To adjust Satin stitch settings for appliqué:

- 1 Select the Appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, in the appliqué type field, select Satin.
- 3 Adjust any of the following settings in the Properties panel:
 - ◆ In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length of the placement and tackdown runs.
 - ◆ In the Appliqué Width box, enter the width of the satin stitching.
 - ◆ In the Appliqué Density box, enter the density of the the Satin stitching.
 - ◆ In the Inset (%) field, enter the Inset percentage value.
The Inset percentage setting determines the placement of the satin border relative to the outline of the letters. A value of 0% means that the satin will be just outside the outline, while a value of 100% means it will be just inside the outline. By default, the inset is set at 50%, which places the middle of the satin over the outline.



- 4 Click Apply.

Blanket Settings

After you select the appliqué stitch type, you can adjust any of the default settings available. You must make all changes to the appliqué stitches from the appliqué box.

To adjust blanket settings for appliqué:

- 1 Select the appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, in the **Appliqué Type** field, select Blanket.
- 3 Adjust any of the following settings in the Properties panel:
 - ♦ In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length of the positioning and tack down runs.
 - ♦ In the Appliqué width box, enter the width of the blanket stitching.
 - ♦ In the Blanket density box, enter the spacing for the Blanket stitching.
- 4 Click Apply.



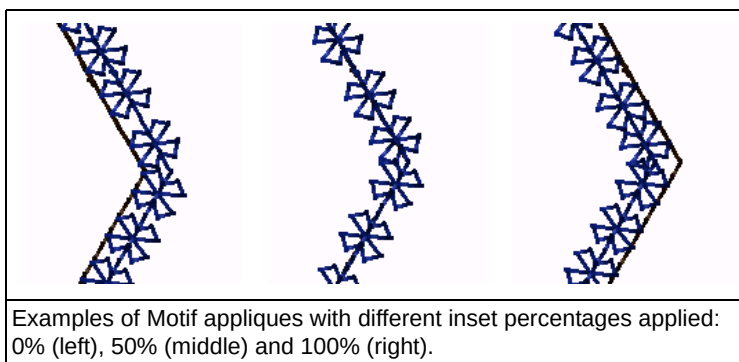
Motif Settings

After you select the Appliqué Stitch Type, you can adjust any of the default settings available. All changes to the appliqué stitches are made in the appliqué section of the Properties panel.

To adjust Motif settings for appliqué:

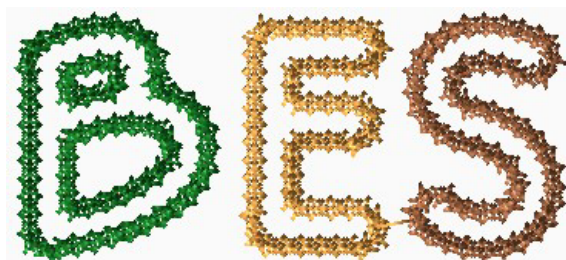
- 1 Select the appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, in the **Appliqué Type** field, select Motif.
- 3 Adjust any of the following settings in the Properties panel:

- ♦ In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length of the positioning and tack down runs.
- ♦ In the Inset (%) field, enter the Inset percentage value. The Inset percentage setting determines the placement of the motif stitches relative to the outline of the letters. A value of 0% means that the motif will be just outside the outline, while a value of 100% means it will be just inside the outline. By default, the inset is set at 50%, which places the middle of the motif over the outline.



- ♦ From the Motif list, select a Motif pattern that will be used as the appliqué stitching.
- ♦ In the Motif Stitch Length box, enter the motif stitch length. The motif stitch length affects the size of the motif and represents the length (width) of each motif pattern.

4 Click Apply.



Run Settings

The Run style creates a border of the lettering to a run stitch. For a Run applique, the adjustable settings are stitch length and style of Run.

To adjust Run settings for appliqué lettering:

- 1 Select an appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, in the **Appliqué Type** field, select Run.
The Run style properties become active.
- 3 In the Stitch length field, enter a length for the Run stitches.
- 4 In the Run Type field, select one of the following run types to apply to the border stitches:
 - ♦ A **Single Run** stitch is a simple forward-moving stitch that looks like any straight stitch produced by a sewing machine.
 - ♦ A **Double Run** stitch sews over the line twice: once forward, and once backward, thus it ends up where it starts.
 - ♦ The **Bean** stitch (also known as Three-ply stitch) is a running stitch where the machine sews over each stitch three times (forward, back, forward again) before it moves to the next stitch. The result is a heavy running stitch.

Tackdown Offset

The Tackdown Offset property is applicable to all types of appliqué text.

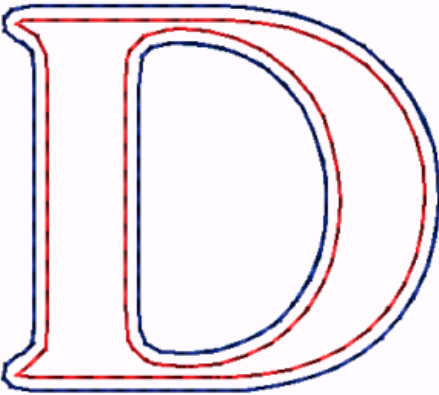
The Tackdown Offset settings shifts the tackdown stitches inwards or outwards, relative to the outline, by the specified distance (displayed in mm). Enter a positive number to shift them outwards, or a negative number to shift them inwards.

Setting the Tackdown Offset distance:

- 1 Select the appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the appliqué area of the Properties panel, select the **Tackdown Offset** field.

- 3 Enter the value for the offset (in mm).
- 4 Click Apply.

The tackdown stitches will be adjusted accordingly.



An appliqué letter (Run border style) with a negative tackdown offset applied to it. The tackdown stitches (red) are inset from the border stitches (blue) by 2.0 mm.

Fabric Backgrounds in Appliqué Style Text

The Fabric Background Property is applicable to all types of appliqué text.

You have the option of selecting a fabric background to display within the appliqué border. You can select either from a list of fabric images provided with Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, or import your own image file to use as a background.

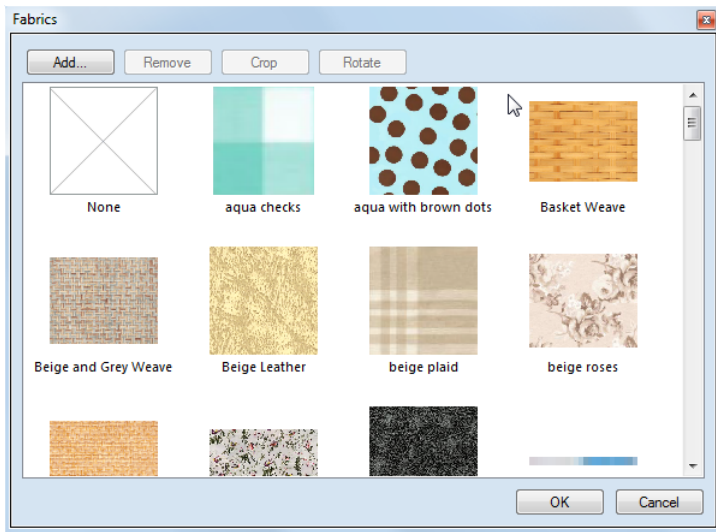


The fabric image you apply will also be visible in the print preview of the design.

To display a fabric background in an Appliqué segment:

- 1 Select the appliqué text segment.
- 2 In the Appliqué area of the Properties panel, select the **Fabric** field.
- 3 In the Fabric field, click **Select...**

The Fabrics dialog pops up in front of the workspace.



- 4 Select a fabric from the dialog by clicking on its swatch.
- 5 Click Ok.

The selected fabric image appears within the appliqué border.



To remove the fabric background from the lettering, click the Select button again to re-open the Fabrics dialog. In the dialog, select the "None" swatch, and then click OK to close the dialog; the background will be cleared.

To import an image for an appliqué background:

- 1 Select the Appliqué Style segment.
- 2 Open the Properties panel.

3 In the Appliqué area click **Select...** next to the Fabric field.
The Fabrics dialog will open.

4 On the Fabrics dialog, click **Add...**
You see the Import fabric dialog



You can scan your own images of fabric swatches for use in your design projects. For best results, scan them with a resolution of 300 dpi. A 1 in. × 1 in. piece of fabric should be sufficient for your sample.

5 Browse to the location of the image you wish to use as a fabric.

6 Select the image and click Open.

The image appears within the appliqué border, and it is added to your Appliqué Fabric list.

Adjusting Fill Settings

In the Properties panel, you can customize the parameters used by Pacesetter Simply Appliqué when it generates the fill stitching for the segment. You have the option to add a pattern type and change the text object's density settings.

Fill	
Fill Type	Carved
Pattern	 C020
Overwrite Stitch Length	☐
Stitch Length (mm)	3.5
Density (mm)	0.4
	
Emboss Scale	☒
Scale (%)	50
Emboss Angle	☐
Angle	90

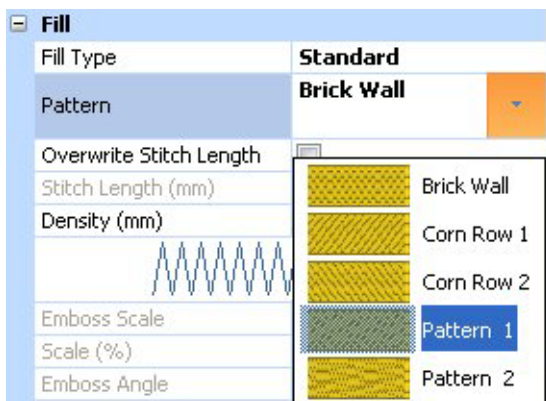
Choosing a Fill Pattern

When you install Pacesetter Simply Appliqué, a wide variety of Standard and Carved patterns are installed along with the software. You can select which Standard or Carved pattern to use in the Properties box.

To choose the fill pattern:

- 1 Select the Lettering segment.
- 2 In the Fill area of the Properties box, in the field labelled Fill Type, select either Standard or Carved.
- 3 Click on the down arrow on the right of the Pattern field to display a drop-down list of patterns.

You see a list of patterns; the patterns that are displayed depend on the type of fill you chose in step 2.



- 4 From the Pattern list, select a pattern.
- 5 Click Apply.
The fill of your text segment is altered accordingly.

Fill Density Setting

Fill density is the distance between individual lines of embroidery. Density is measured in millimeters.



Note that the density setting is given in millimeters. Therefore, larger values correspond to a lower density, while lower values correspond to a higher density. For more details on stitch density units, see “Density” in the Glossary.

Use the density setting to adjust your fill to suit the fabric you are sewing on. For example, fabrics with a very loose weave are less able to hold a large density of stitches; in cases such as this, you can lower the density of the fill.

If you are unsure what setting to use, try the standard setting of 0.4. This setting works well almost universally, as long as you have not exceeded the font’s size recommendations.

In the Fill area, the image beneath the Density setting will change as you adjust the setting. These are not precise images; rather, they are intended to provide you with visual cues to what you are doing as you change the settings.



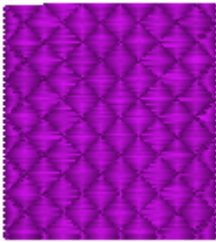
A general rule is to go for full-fabric coverage, but add extra stabilizer if you want to support a high-density fill on a low-density fabric.

If the letters in the text segment are large (i.e., above the maximum recommended height for the font) it is better to use a fill, rather than satin stitches, for the lettering. Fill stitches are the type you would normally find filling an area in an embroidery design. With Fill stitches, each line across is made up of two or more individual stitches.

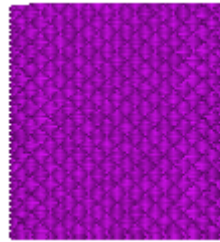
Carved Fill Properties

In addition to the density and stitch-length settings described above there are a few extra fill settings that apply only to the Carved fills. You can adjust these Carved pattern settings in the Properties box. The settings allow you to change a fill pattern's characteristics such as the size and angle of the fill pattern.

The following figures show some different effects you can create using the Carved Fill settings.



Original (scale at 100%)



Emboss Scale at 50%

To change the Emboss Scale of a Carved pattern:

- 1 Select a Carved fill segment
- 2 In the Fill area of the Properties panel, do the following:
 - ♦ Click the Emboss Scale box to select this property.
 - ♦ In the Emboss Scale field, enter a percentage value to adjust the scaling.
- 3 Click Apply.

To change the Emboss Angle of a Carved pattern:

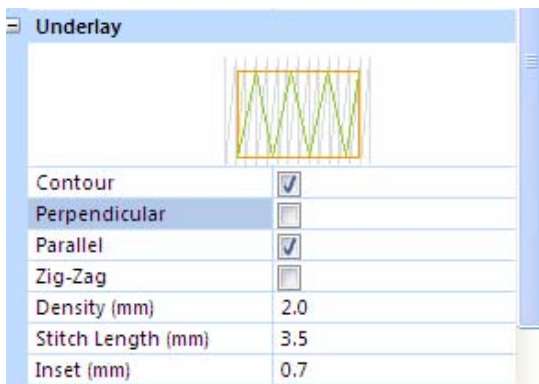
- 1 Select a Carved fill segment
- 2 In the Fill area of the Properties panel, do the following:
 - ♦ Click the Emboss Angle box to select this property.
 - ♦ In the Emboss Angle field, enter a percentage value to adjust the angle.
- 3 Click Apply.

You see your segment altered accordingly.

Underlay Properties

Underlay stitches are laid down before the visible, or “top” stitches, to help stabilize stretchy fabrics. They can also help to tack down wales or naps (on fabrics such as corduroy).

There are a variety of possible underlay types available; the following image gives a schematic view of how the different types of underlay are sewn.



Selecting the Underlay Type

You can select underlay types for various types of stitches. Choose from Contour, Perpendicular, Lattice, Full Lattice, Parallel, or Zig-Zag. You can combine underlay types to get maximum coverage.



Note that not all underlay types will be available for text; in particular, Lattice and Full Lattice underlay will not be available for text segments.

To select an underlay type:

- 1 Select the segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, scroll down to the Underlay area.
- 3 Select one or more of the available underlay types.



When you select underlay types, you will be able to see what your underlay type will look like in the Preview area.

- 4 Adjust any of the other settings. Refer to the related procedures for more information.
- 5 Click Apply.

Setting the Underlay Density

You can specify the density for underlay stitches.

To set the underlay density:

- 1 Select the segment.
- 2 In the Properties Panel, scroll down to the Underlay area.
- 3 Select one or more of the available underlay types.
- 4 In the Density box, enter a density value.
- 5 Adjust any of the other settings. Refer to the related procedures for more information.
- 6 Click Apply.

Setting the Underlay Stitch Length

You can specify the stitch length for your underlay stitches. You can increase or decrease the length according to your underlay needs.

To specify the underlay stitch length:

- 1 Select the segment.
- 2 In the Properties Panel, scroll down to the Underlay area.
- 3 Select one or more of the available underlay types.



When you select underlay types, you will be able to see what your underlay type will look like in the Preview area.

- 4 In the Stitch Length box, enter the stitch length that you want for your underlay stitches.
- 5 Adjust any of the other settings. Refer to the related procedures for more information.
- 6 Click Apply.

Changing the Inset Distance

You can change the inset distance. Pacesetter Simply Appliqué calculates the inset distance (the distance the underlay stitches are placed from the edge of the top stitching.) Inset distance changes the amount of underlay coverage. The smaller the inset distance, the more coverage you have.

To change the inset distance:

- 1 Select the segment.
- 2 In the Properties panel, scroll down to the Underlay area.
- 3 Select one or more of the available underlay types.



When you select underlay types, you will be able to see what your underlay type will look like in the Preview area.

- 4 In the Inset box, enter the amount of distance you want.
Enter a zero value if you want to place the underlay directly on the edge of the segment.
- 5 Click Apply.

Pull Compensation Settings

Pacesetter Simply Appliqué allows you to adjust the pull compensation in your design, through the Properties tab. There are two types of pull compensation, which differ in the way that the pull compensation is determined.

- A percentage pull compensation calculates the change made to the stitches' width based on their original width.
- An absolute pull compensation is simply an extra amount of width which is added to the stitches regardless of their original length.



When you use percentage pull compensation, you can also enter a value in the Max range box of the Pull Compensation area. This value sets an absolute maximum limit on the size of the pull compensation. If the calculated pull compensation value goes over this length, the actual stitches that are generated will be limited to this length.

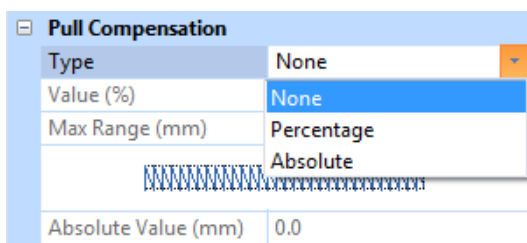
To adjust the pull compensation:

- 1 Select the item you want to adjust.
- 2 Press ALT + Enter to display the Properties panel, if it is not already visible.

You see the Properties panel.

- 3 In the Pull Compensation area of the Properties panel, click the down arrow to the right of the **Type** field.

A list of options is displayed.



- 4 Select one of the following options:
 - ♦ None. Makes no adjustments to pull compensation.
 - ♦ Percentage. Enter the percentage in the Value % box and, if necessary, enter the maximum value of pull compensation in the Max Range box.
 - ♦ Absolute. Enter the amount of absolute pull compensation (in mm) in the Absolute Value box.
- 5 Click Apply.

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